



MTUBATUBA MUNICIPALITY

**INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN: SECOND CYCLE: 2006-2011
 SECOND REVIEW: PLANNING YEAR: 2008-2009
 FOR BUDGET YEAR 2009-2010**

**SECTION B: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS
 (UPDATED MAY 2009)**

SECTION	PAGE	SECTION CONTENT
SUB-SECTION IV:	28	GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, SETTLEMENT, PLANNING STATUS AND GENERAL LAND USE
SUB-SECTION V:	36	DEMOGRAPHICS, SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURAL REALITIES
SUB-SECTION VI:	49	ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SECTORAL CHARACTERISTICS AND HIV / AIDS
SUB-SECTION VII:	53	HOUSING, SETTLEMENT AND LAND CLAIMS
SUB-SECTION VIII:	55	MUNICIPAL, INSTITUTIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL
SUB-SECTION IX:	63	SUPPORTING PLANS TO SECTION B: PLANS 1 TO 11a
	64	PLAN 1: LOCALITY
	65	PLAN 2: EXISTING SETTLEMENT AREAS
	66	PLAN 3: MUNICIPAL, WARD AND iSIMANGALISO PARK
	67	PLAN 4: SCHEMES AND STATUTORY CONTROL (BEFORE THE FINALISATION OF THE LAND USE SCHEME FOR MTUBATUBA MUNICIPAL AREA)
	68	PLAN 5: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION (CENSUS 01)
	69	PLAN 6: INCOME DISTRIBUTION
	70	PLAN 7: SOCIAL FACILITIES
	71	PLAN 8: TRANSPORTATION
	72	PLAN 9: SURFACE WATER AND TOPOGRAPHY
	73	PLAN 10: ENVIRONMENTAL
	74	PLAN 11: TOURISM
	75	PLAN 11a: TOURISM FACILITIES SCHEDULE

IV GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, SETTLEMENT, PLANNING STATUS AND GENERAL LAND USE

1.0 GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

- 1.1 The Mtubatuba Municipality (KZ275) is situated on the coastline of north-eastern KwaZulu-Natal as shown on **PLAN 1**.
- 1.2 **PLAN 2** shows that the western boundary of the municipality remains generally co-incident with the Mpukunyoni Traditional Area, the larger part of which falls within the Hlabisa Municipality (KZ 274). The eastern boundary excludes the former Mapelane Nature Reserve, reducing the municipality's coastline to that between the Mfolozi River mouth in the south and the northern boundary of the former St Lucia Lands. It should be noted that the Municipality has no jurisdiction over the coastline as it falls within the proclaimed World Heritage Site, the iSimangaliso Wetland Park (Park) and is generally managed by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (Ezemvelo).
- 1.3 The Plan illustrates quite clearly the extent of the Park lands and the land which remains for settlement and development purposes. The Green Hatched area shows the Park boundaries, but underlying that is shown the Dukuduku Settlement Area, which is now to be formalised, together with Khula Village and Ezwenelisha, in the provincially initiated project – Dukuduku On-Site Resettlement Project. This area thus is not functionally part of the Spatial Framework at this stage until the project has been concluded.
- 1.4 North of Khula Village, the eastern boundary of the municipality follows the re-proclaimed KZDMA27 boundary to include all the important drainage valleys and exclude the whole of the Nibela Peninsula south of False Bay, with the exception of two, isolated pockets of exotic timber plantations, referred to as dry land.
- 1.5 The N2 national road follows approximately half of the western boundary of the municipality, as does the railway line to Golela on the Swaziland border to the north. **PLAN 2** also shows that most of the human settlement occurs within the southern portion of the Municipality astride the N2 at Kwamsane, within the Msane Traditional area, at Indlovu Village, at Mtubatuba / Riverview, along the main road to St Lucia at Nordale, Khula Village and Dukuduku, at Ezwenelisha Village and Monzi and, ultimately St Lucia.
- 1.6 The Municipal Demarcation Board has prepared and advertised proposed amendments to the Municipal boundaries. The first emanates from a request by the Mpukunyoni Traditional Authority area situated within Hlabisa Municipality to be transferred into Mtubatuba. This process has been ongoing for some years and should reach finality when, after the local elections in 2011 the transfer is to take place.
- 1.7 The Municipal Demarcation Board is also of mind, and has advertised its intentions, to deproclaim the District Management Area (DMA27) which should simplify some of the puzzling issues which have had to be dealt with over the past number of years.

2.0 SETTLEMENT WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA

- 2.1 The land area of Mtubatuba is not very large in comparison with the dispersed nature of the other four local Municipalities within the Umkhanyakude District, which are also more rural in nature.

- 2.2 In Mtubatuba there is an intense competition for its scarce land resources, particularly in the south, where most of the human settlement has occurred. Much of the competition for land has intensified because of the land needs of the Park, the communities and above all for facilitating sound economic growth and job creation. The uses on the land therefore have to be carefully planned and allocated. In this regard, the Municipality has firmed up on its 'Urban Edge Area' which area is to be developed and serviced in order to cope with the development applications within Mtubatuba and, very importantly to protect the agricultural land with the valuable commercial forestry and sugar cane growing areas. There has generally been an inordinate amount of development taking place over former agricultural land giving way to sprawling residential estates all over KwaZulu-Natal, and it is for this reason that, in preparing a LUMS, the proposals have to be approved by the Department of Agriculture in terms of the protection of agricultural land from ad hoc development.
- 2.3 **PLANS 2 and 3** depict the settlement areas per Ward that make up the municipal area, Plan 3 in addition relating them to the area of the KZDMA27 and the Park. These are:
- 2.3.1 **Ward 1:** the *Kwamsane* former R293 town was proclaimed on 9 May 1969, the proclamation boundary being far larger than the general plan of Kwamsane town, which is essentially residential in character. The surrounding dense traditional settlement controlled by the Mpukunyoni Traditional Authority overlaps into the proclamation area as well as the so – called buffer area between Kwamsane and the N2 main road which is the national route building restriction area;
- 2.3.2 **Ward 2:** the *Msane* dense traditional settlement surrounding Kwamsane, which is part of the Mpukunyoni Traditional Authority area and includes the proclamation area and buffer referred to in 2.3.1 above. Ward 2 also extends eastwards as can be seen on **PLAN 3**;
- 2.3.3 **Ward 3:** comprises of a complex of various settlements, taking in the northern part of the municipal area and stretching from east to west. The components of Ward 3 are:
- a) *Khula Village* to the east, abutting (and almost totally surrounded) by the Park;
 - b) *commercial forestry* activities between the N2 in the west and the proclaimed boundary of the Park where many of the forestry areas have been fenced in to the Park, forming part of the Park's sphere of influence and to extend the movement areas for the animals which are being imported into it;
 - c) the *South African National Defence Force, 121 Battalion*, situated just north of the Mtubatuba – St Lucia Provincial main road (MR 237); and
 - d) a tongue of *land between the railway line and the N2* west of Mtubatuba which includes Indlovu Village and Mtubatuba Extension 2;
- 2.3.4 **Ward 4:** which is also an extended portion of land in the southern areas of municipality to include :
- a) *St Lucia* town in the east, which is wholly surrounded by the Park within the municipal area between the Mfolozi River and the northern boundary of St Lucia Lands;

- b) *Dukuduku Forest Area*, lying south of the Mtubatuba-St Lucia road (MR237), which is almost completely settled to informal settlement and extensive agricultural practices (sugar cane, bananas and other). The Dukuduku Settlement Area stretches from Lake St Lucia in the east to MR397 connecting Ezwenelisha and Monzi in the west and from the Mfolozi River in the south to MR 237 in the north opposite Khula Village. The northern half of the settlement area, between St Lucia Lake and MR 397, south of MR 237, falls within the KZDMA27, the southern half falling within the Municipal area and the Park. **PLAN 3** shows the extent of the Park and DMA as the areas are hatched.
- c) *Ezwenelisha*, which represents the second attempt to relocated people out of the Dukuduku Forest;
- d) *Monzi*, which was originally created to accommodate the communities farming on the Mfolozi floodplain to the south of the Mfolozi River. Monzi, and the adjoining Monzi Park, is a settlement comprising of small holdings, the main activities on the larger holdings still being sugar cane farming; and
- e) The *farming areas on the floodplain* south of the Mfolozi River; and

2.3.5 **Ward 5** which area is compact and comprises the main developed area of Mtubatuba town and associated suburbs. These are:

- a) Nordale, which lies some 5 km east of Mtubatuba town along the MR 237 towards St Lucia. Nordale comprises the former Coloured and Indian Group Areas of Norwood and Honeydale and the future planning of the said 'Urban Edge' aims to encourage growth directions in future from Mtubatuba eastwards and from Nordale westwards;
- b) Mtubatuba town residential areas, which comprise the original settlement adjoining the town centre astride the railway line and former main road to St Lucia, and residential growth areas into Mtubatuba Extension 5 and Msinsi Road;
- c) Mtubatuba Central Business District, including the railway station, a number of shops, banks, businesses and professional practices, the municipal offices, library, town hall, taxi ranks and extensive informal trading as well as some remaining residential uses;
- d) Sugar Mill to the south of the town, which includes the original Mill village of Riverview, which has been privatised and sold;
- e) the Mfolozi Country Club and golf course; and
- f) portions of farm land under sugar cane.

3.0 STATUS OF EXISTING PLANNING AND OTHER DOCUMENTS GOVERNING THE MANAGEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT IN MTUBATUBA (REFER TO PLAN 4)

- 3.1 The Mtubatuba Town Planning Scheme-in-course-of-preparation (Mtubatuba Scheme) created in terms of the Natal Town Planning Ordinance, 1949 (Ordinance 27 of 1949 as amended) (the Ordinance). The Mtubatuba Town Planning Scheme is being revised in terms of the LUMS process and an extended Land Use Scheme (LUS).

- 3.2 The St Lucia Town Planning Scheme-in-course-of-preparation (St Lucia Scheme) created in terms of the Ordinance. The St Lucia Town Planning Scheme was completely revised in 2000 and currently being revised in terms of the LUMS and the extended LUS.
- 3.3 Kwamsane Layout and Land Use Plan, created in terms of the R293 Proclamation by Central Government on 9 May 1969. The Town Planning Scheme was created in terms of the Regulations of the KwaZulu Land Affairs Act, 1992 (Act No 11 of 1992).
- 3.4 Msane Traditional Area, governed by the Mpukunyoni Traditional Authority and the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs (DLGTA), allocating land and registering the uses of land through the Permission to Occupy (PTO) system in terms of the KwaZulu Land Affairs Act.
- 3.5 Khula Village Proclamation and Land Use Controls (modelled along the lines of a town planning scheme under the Ordinance) created in terms of the Less Formal Township Establishment Act, 1991 (Act No 113 of 1991) (LEFTEA), on 25 November 1994 (after the first Democratic Elections on 27 April 1994).
- 3.6 Ezwenelisha Layout and Land Use Plan in terms of the LEFTEA designation of land for settlement purposes, with associated land use allocations, advertised in the Provincial Gazette on 2 November 2002. A small triangular portion of the layout in the north falls within the DMA and Park, following the adjustment to the Municipal boundaries referred to above, which requires remedial action so as to facilitate the finalisation of the township establishment process for Ezwenelisha.
- 3.7 Monzi Settlement Area guided by an Integrated Planning and Development Framework, which the Monzi Farmer's Association had prepared on the insistence of DLGTA and the Department of Agriculture and Environment Affairs (DAEA). The Framework and its regulatory mechanisms have been included into the Mtubatuba IDP and SDF. The area is also subject to the provisions of Sections 11(2) (development of land without subdivision), 11*bis* (need and desirability) and 33 and 12 (subdivision of land) of the Ordinance, as well as the Subdivision of Agricultural Land, 1970 (Act 70 of 1970) (Act 70 of 70) because Monzi does not fall into a Town Planning Scheme area.
- 3.8 The matter of being subject to a number of statutes is being addressed as part of the Municipal LUMS preparation and the extension of the area of effect of the Mtubatuba Town Planning Scheme to include Monzi, and the whole Municipal area.
- 3.9 The Dukuduku Settlement Area should also be governed by the Heritage Act and Park Regulations but, as yet, no control has been exercised by the Park, probably as a consequence of the sensitivities surrounding the future of the area. In addition, through the inclusion of the northern portion of the Forest settlement within the KZDMA27, which is also within the Park, the provisions of the Ordinance and local government statutes (such as the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977) do not apply to planning and development.
- 3.10 The development of the Khula Village and Ezwenelisha flowed directly from an agreement between national and provincial governments and the local community ("the Dukuduku Accord") in terms of which the unique environmental value of the forest was recognised and the need to relocate the community in order to rehabilitate the forest was accepted. As a consequence of the problems and complications which arose in the development and settlement of both villages, the Municipality facilitated a high level

meeting of government officials on 9 June 2005 which resulted in various role players undertaking to investigate various alternatives to solving the problem.

- 3.11 The KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Cabinet called a meeting with the Dukuduku Community, the iSimangaliso Wetland Park and the Municipality. The outcome of this meeting is that the settlement in the Dukuduku Forest is to be formalised and the Provincial Government has initiated a project 'the Dukuduku On-Site Resettlement Project' the extent of which also includes Ezwenelisha and Khula.
- 3.12 The registered Land Claimants have been recognised in this project process and the Claimants are being consulted and solutions are being sought as to their inclusion within the Project which has been initiated.
- 3.13 All commercial agricultural areas to the north, south and centre of Mtubatuba are subject to the provisions of Section 11(2), 11bis, 33 and 12 of the Ordinance in respect of development and subdivision of land with approvals being given by DLGTA and the Provincial Planning and Development Commission (PPDC) (the latter in respect of need and desirability applications which is very rarely used at present as most developments are undertaken in terms of the Development Facilitation Act, 1995 (Act No 67 of 1995) (DFA).
- 3.14 The National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act apply to all building development within the Municipal area, inclusive of those portions of the Park that fall within the Municipal area of jurisdiction.
- 3.15 The Park, in terms of the provisions of the Heritage Act and Park Regulations, also controls any development within its proclaimed boundaries, as well as requiring the Parks inputs in respect of any development proposed within, specifically its determined sphere of influence. The Park, as set out in its Integrated Management Plan (IMP) requires that a 10 metre 'no building' zone be observed around its boundaries. Section 13(I) of the Heritage Act requires that the Park Authority co-ordinates with relevant planning and development authorities at national, provincial and local levels "*in order to expedite sustainable development [in the Park].....and to ensure that development takes place in accordance with all applicable laws and procedures.....*".
- 3.16 With concurrent responsibilities in terms of planning and development, and within the statutory requirements pertaining to co-operative governance, both the Park and Municipality should set up co-operative mechanisms for the approval of developments within those parts of the Park that are in the municipal area and within those areas of the municipality adjacent to the Park. This is particularly important in the case of St Lucia where there is little hinterland for its growth and development. Of particular significance is the Remainder of Erf 321 which, through proclaimed into the Park is in the ownership of the Municipality and joint approvals for the development of this land will be necessary.
- 3.17 The National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) and attendant Regulations, which governs the environmental impacts of all development within the municipal area.

4.0 GENERAL LAND USE WITHIN THE MTUBATUBA MUNICIPAL AREA (REFER TO PLANS 2, 3 AND 4)

- 4.1 The distribution of the major land uses within the municipal area, which may be classified into six broad categories, are:

- 4.1.1 **Urban:** which represents the formal township / general plan areas, working from west to east, of Kwamsane, Indlovu Village, Mtubatuba (being Riverview, Mtubatuba and Nordale), Ezwenelisha, Khula Village and St Lucia;
 - 4.1.2 **Agricultural:** being privately owned farmlands essentially under sugar cane (to the east and west of Riverview / Mtubatuba along the Mfolozi River and on the Mfolozi Flats) and exotic timber (west and east of Nordale astride the main road to St Lucia, into the western extremities of the Park and northwards astride the railway line into the commercial state forest land);
 - 4.1.3 **Informal and Traditional Settlement and Agriculture:** which is the informal and unauthorised settlement within the Dukuduku Forest and the Mpukunyoni Traditional settlement which is concentrated around the town of Kwamsane and within a portion of the proclamation area and directly east of the N2 between Kwamsane and Riverview, which is densely settled and needs to be formalised;
 - 4.1.4 **Military land:** located north-east of Nordale to the north of the St Lucia Main Road (MR 237);
 - 4.1.5 **Smallholdings:** in the Monzi area, south of the St Lucia Main Road on the northern bank of the Mfolozi River where small rural properties range in size from 2 to 8 hectares in extent and which are used for residential, mixed agricultural, tourist accommodation and workshop activities; and
 - 4.1.6 **Natural Areas:** which are indigenous habitats, essentially the former proclaimed nature / game and natural forest reserves which were under the control of Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (Ezemvelo) (the former Natal Parks Board) and Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) and which are not included within the proclaimed World Heritage Site and Park.
- 4.2 The generalised land use of the more densely settled parts of the municipal area described as “urban” and “smallholdings” above, comprise small and large subdivisions of land in private and public ownership and are used for a variety of purposes associated with more formal urban settlement. These are:
- 4.2.1 **Kwamsane,** which is essentially a residential area, created under the former government as a dormitory town to Mtubatuba. With some 1800 houses, Kwamsane also has a high school, two primary schools and three pre-primary schools, a community hall and library (the former particularly in need of repair and renovation), religious facilities, a sports field, clinic, police station, magistrate’s court and regional offices of various government departments. Apart from some so-called “Spaza shops”, the town has little formal commercial activity, although the formal layout provides for such development in the vicinity of the community hall;
 - 4.2.2 **Riverview** is situated to the south of Mtubatuba town centre and is the former sugar mill and associated residential mill village, the layout of which has been formalised so as to facilitate the transfer of individual properties into private ownership. Dominated by the sugar mill, it has a small commercial and offices node in the vicinity of the former post office, sports club and golf course and pre – primary school. In response to the shortage of tourist facilities and commercial traveller accommodation, the village also offers a number of bed and breakfast establishments. Religious and associated primary / pre – primary facilities are located just north of Riverview;

- 4.2.3 **Mtubatuba** is the commercial and service focus of the municipality, situated astride the main railway line and station. As the main trading centre, Mtubatuba has, *inter alia*, numerous shops, wholesale outlets, small-scale industrial establishments, banks, professional and medical offices, taxi ranks, offices, a town hall, churches, clinic, sports club, magistrate's court, vehicle testing ground, primary school, hotel and bed and breakfast establishments;
- 4.2.4 **Indlovu Village** is situated between Mtubatuba and Msane area. With some 1200 subsidised residential erven and houses built with government grants from the Provincial Department of Housing, the layout provides for two primary schools (both constructed and functioning), one high school and three pre-primary schools, community hall, clinic and service facilities, a municipal satellite office for general administration and services facilities, such as post cluster boxes and pay points, bus / taxi / trading foci, an undeveloped sports field, vacant two commercial sites and a bus and taxi rank. In the LUMS zoning determination process, it has been mooted that three of the sites within the central area be set aside for the construction and development of an Orphanage. This facility has been high on the priority for development;
- 4.2.5 **Nordale**, formerly the Indian and Coloured residential dormitory group area towns for Mtubatuba, is a residential suburb located approximately 5 kilometres to the east of the Mtubatuba town centre. Although land has been set aside and zoned into the town planning scheme for commercial, educational, worship and community facilities, none of these has as yet been developed, the only amenities which the suburb has, at present, being a newly constructed community hall and sports field;
- 4.2.6 **Monzi, Monzi Park and Monzi Ridge** comprise three settlement areas located on the northern bank of the Mfolozi River, approximately mid-way between Mtubatuba and St Lucia:
- a) Monzi was originally surveyed in the form of 8 hectare agricultural land holdings to accommodate the residential component of larger farms located on the Mfolozi River flood plain. Today, while many of the properties are still closely associated to the agricultural activities on the flood plain, numerous of them are not. Apart from residential homesteads, Monzi has staff labourer accommodation, a boat building establishment, commercial nursery, market gardening activities, farm equipment and stores outlets, holiday and bed and breakfast accommodation, offices and sports club / golf course;
 - b) Monzi Park: situated adjacent to Monzi on the opposite side of the provincial road, is a small township of 14 two hectare subdivisions, located in an area of indigenous coastal forest and developed to an eco- residential estate, the homeowner's association having agreed to strict settlement rules in order to retain its sensitive, natural ambience;
 - c) Monzi Ridge: as suggested by its name, is situated on a ridge overlooking the Mfolozi River and comprises a collection of small residential properties and houses on farms with growth potential;

- d) there is a small node of service facilities which has developed about midway between Monzi and Monzi Ridge, comprising one or two shops, fertilizer outlets, a builder's yard, a clinic and a primary school.

- 4.2.7 **Ezwenelisha** is situated on farms directly north of Monzi and this area will now be included as part of the project service delivery programme of the 'Dukuduku On-Site Resettlement Project'.
- 4.2.8 **Khula Village** is located about midway between the Monzi turnoff on the St Lucia Main Road (MR 237) and St Lucia town and to the north of the road. It was established by the state to resettle some of the families who had settled in the Dukuduku indigenous forest and comprises some 925 residential plots of the order of 2000 square metres each. The properties have been developed by the community and accommodate homesteads with associated subsistence agricultural activities. The village has a high school, a primary school and two pre-primary schools and community office / centre. Land has been allocated for a clinic. Khula Village also forms part of the 'Dukuduku On-Site Resettlement Project'.
- 4.2.9 **St Lucia** is located on the eastern coastline at the southern end of Lake St Lucia and between the St Lucia Estuary and sea. It is essentially a residential / resort centre, with numerous bed and breakfast establishments, holiday flats, a small caravan park, the KZN Ezemvelo Wildlife caravan park, holiday chalets, shops, banks, restaurants, tour operators and recreational facilities, while fully surrounded by the Park.
- 4.2.10 The Dukuduku Forest Settlement which is now the subject of the project initiated by the Provincial Government, the 'Dukuduku On-Site Resettlement Project'.

V DEMOGRAPHIC, SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURAL REALITIES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The most recent and comprehensive record of population facts and figures for the Umkhanyakude District and its local municipalities is contained in the 2001 population census. This record is now more than five years old and is commonly acknowledged to be under-enumerated and unreliable, much as is the 1996 census. A Community Survey was undertaken in 2007 and the results made available in March 2008, which then did increase the population of Mtubatuba. But, generally, the 2001 data remains as the benchmark for planning and service delivery, which status quo will remain until 2011.
- 1.2 The Mtubatuba Municipal Council has concerns about this. Resources available to Council, such as the valuation roles, house and homestead counts in Kwamsane and the Msane tribal area and the enumeration of households within the Dukuduku Forest during the most recent cholera epidemic (where of the order of 3 200 households were counted), suggest that the population of the municipality is still considerably higher than is officially held, as was set out in the first IDP cycle analysis report and is currently still accepted.
- 1.3 During February 2007, Statistics South Africa undertook country-wide Community Surveys. In Mtubatuba the survey process was focused on determining the number of people actually resident in the Dukuduku Forest. Although there was some resistance from the community due to the fear of being removed from the Forest, the enumerators were permitted to enter the Forest, the results showing a substantial increase in Mtubatuba's population, the results having been released during 11 March 2008.

2.0 POPULATION NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION

- 2.1 According to the 1996 Census, the municipal area had a total population of 25715. The 2001 Census shows a total population of 35210 and is illustrated on **PLAN 5**, and also in **TABLE 1**.

TABLE 1: COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR CENSUS 1996 AND 2001: BY WARD			
WARD	1996	2001	% INCREASE (Enumerated figures 1996 – 2001)
1	6596	12116	83,69
2	3699	5080	37,33
3	6053	7185	19,23
4	7827	8672 ¹	10,80
5	1540	2157	40,06
TOTAL	25715	35210	36,92

¹ It should be noted that the population figure for Ward 4 should increase in the light of the Community Survey, where the Dukuduku Forest settlement was enumerated.

TABLE 2: POPULATION FIGURES FOR UMKHANYAKUDE: RELEASED ON 11 MAR 2008				
	PERSONS		HOUSEHOLDS	
	CENSUS 2001	CS 2007	CENSUS 2001	CS 2007
DC27: Umkhanyakude District	573 341	614 046 ²	101 563	114 973
KZN271: Umhlabuyalingana Municipality	140 958	163 694	25 959	27 006
KZN272: Jozini Municipality	184 052	207 250	33534	38 530
KZN273: Big Five False Bay Municipality	31 291	34 991	6 183	6 657
KZN274: Hlabisa Municipality	176 890	150 557	26 876	29 260
KZN275: Mtubatuba Municipality	33 612 ¹	46 596	7 472	11 339
KZDMA27: District Management Area	6 538	10 958 ³	1 539	2 181

¹ The official population figure for Mtubatuba for 2001 Census is 35 210 which is a discrepancy of 1 598 persons. The IDP will therefore use the 2001 population total of 35 210 which will increase the final population figure to $46\,596 + 1\,598 = 48\,194$

² The overall population of Umkhanyakude has increased by 40 705 persons

³ The population of the District Management Area (DMA) has increased from 6 528 to 10 958 which is 4 420 persons. Importantly it should be noted that the Dukuduku Forest Community are located both within Mtubatuba Ward 4 and the DMA, which boundary was changed by the Municipal Demarcation Board in July 2003.

2.3 Due to the changes in the Ward boundaries between 1996 and 2001 from the re-demarcation process of 2003, the population figures for Wards 1 to 5 are different and will have to await the proposed Census for 2011 for comparison purposes.

3.0 GENDER AND AGE DISTRIBUTION AND DEPENDENCY PROFILE

3.1 **TABLES 3 AND 4** provide a breakdown of the municipality's population by gender and age according to the 2001 Census by Ward. Bearing in mind that, since then, there has been a re - demarcation of ward boundaries in 2003, the details will not necessarily be fully representative of the current situation.

TABLE 3: GENDER & AGE DISTRIBUTION: 2001												
	MALES						FEMALES					
WARD	0-4	5-14	15-34	35-64	+65	TOTAL	0-4	5-14	15-34	35-64	+65	TOTAL
1	732	1392	2217	1134	72	5549	705	1458	2847	1383	174	6567
2	267	636	915	564	48	2429	252	609	1032	657	96	2651
3	417	840	1350	690	72	2953	399	897	1644	747	123	3812
4	489	1008	1548	1008	180	4233	519	915	1782	1059	165	4439
5	105	234	381	324	18	1061	102	231	438	303	21	1096
TOTAL	2010	4110	6411	3720	390	16225	1977	4110	7743	4149	579	18565

TABLE 4: POPULATION ASSUMPTIONS				
1	Male: Female ratio (47%:53%) (16225:18565) deduced from Census 2001 data for demarcated DC27 Municipality as representative of the major demographic trends.			
2	Age breakdown: 0 to 4 yrs : 11% (3987) (Dependent sector) 5 to 14 yrs : 24% (8220) (Dependent sector) 15 to 34 yrs : 41% (14154) (Earning / economically active sector) 35 to 64 yrs : 23% (7869) (Earning / economically active sector) +65 yrs : 3% (969) (Dependent sector) The Dependency Sector represents 37% of the Municipality's population. The Economically Active / potential income earning sector represents 63% of the Municipality's population. COMMENT: <i>These figures also do not reflect the realities of Population dependency and loss through HIV/Aids, TB and other illnesses prevalent in the Umkhanyakude District as the economically active sector is the hardest hit with HIV/AIDS and TB</i>			

3.2 One does not necessarily agree with the Census Categories placing the population between the ages of 15 years to 65 years as income earning and being economically active in view of the lack of economic opportunities in the area.

3.3 The Education Department provides for School Leaving Certificates for Grade 9's and all examinations passed qualify the learner for school leaving. A lesser number of learners, therefore, are assumed to go through to finish Grade 12 and continue onto Tertiary education and training.

- 3.4 This means that children heads of household 15 years of age and older, because the loss of parents through HIV/Aids, are not dependent.
- 3.5 In an area where unemployment is rife, these figures distort the true extent of poverty in the Umkhanyakude District and in Mtubatuba. To indicate that 63% of the population is potentially economically active is inaccurate and to imply that there are sufficient economic opportunities available within the District and within Mtubatuba is also inaccurate.
- 3.6 In doing this, municipalities are forced to create employment opportunities locally, with a concomitant cut back on social grants and services to cater for the *de facto* youth bulge and its needs, stressing the local situation and testing the survival of municipalities to the limit. This is the greatest challenge for local municipalities.
- 3.7 By comparing **TABLES 3, 4 and 5**, the Dependency Sector dropped from 48,55% to 37,00% and the youth bulge from 42,75% to 33,00% which has substantial implications for service delivery to a, now, 'non-dependent' sector of the population.

TABLE 5: DEPENDENCY PROFILE BY WARD: BASED ON 1996 CENSUS FIGURES¹								
CATEGORY	WARD 1	WARD 2	WARD 3	WARD 4	WARD 5	TOTAL	POPULATION	%
1996								
0-19 yrs	3186	1636	2549	3125	495	10994	(25715)	42,75
65 + yrs	183	147	295	811	56	1492	(25715)	5,8
TOTAL DEPENDENCY	3369	1783	2844	3939	551	12486	(25715)	48,55

¹ What the above serves to illustrate is that nearly half of the population of Mtubatuba falls into the dependency category, which gives a fair idea of the type, and level, of services which should be required as well as the number of job opportunities created. Training and Tertiary Training is also a high priority to address the needs of the local youth.

4.0 **EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME**

- 4.1 **TABLE 6** below, shows that 23 490 potentially economically active people earn no money and that 31 404 earn less than R3 200-00 per month out of a total of 33 699 representing 93% of the individual income by ward. There is very little formally earned money in Mtubatuba. **PLAN 6** shows the spatial distribution of income by ward. Job creation and earning capacity are therefore prime tasks for the Municipality in terms of its LED programme.

TABLE 6: INDIVIDUAL MONTHLY INCOME BY WARD: 2001 CENSUS					
PERSONS	WARD 1	WARD 2	WARD 3	WARD 4	WARD 5
NONE	8277	3585	4800	5661	1167
R1 – 400	945	285	798	1482	189
R401 – 800	558	318	852	873	183
R801 – 1600	504	270	330	225	102
R1601 – 3200	603	270	246	201	180
R3201 – 6400	1023	198	132	105	186
R6401 – 12800	192	108	21	45	111
R12801 – 25600	3	30	3	33	21
R25601 – 51200	6	9	0	18	9
R51201 – 102400	0	0	0	15	3
R102401– 204800	3	6	3	9	3
OVER R204800	0	0	0	0	0

- 4.2 **TABLE 7** shows the total Labour Force of Mtubatuba to be 15 231 out of a total of 22 110 (which figure includes those not economically active).

TABLE 7: LABOUR FORCE										
CATEGORY	WARD 1		WARD 2		WARD 3		WARD 4		WARD 5	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
EMPLOYED	1745	2952	1093	1200	2136	1467	2292	1914	589	939
UNEMPLOYED	627	2319	313	888	559	1530	709	1812	46	210
NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	1661	2328	975	1098	1253	1458	1947	1695	232	300
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	4033	5271 (7599)	2381	2088 (3186)	3948	2997 (4455)	4948	3726 (5421)	867	1149 (1449)

NOTE: In 2001: 8 472 people employed
 6 759 people unemployed
 6 879 people not economically active
 15 231 total labour force
 (22 110 total)

5.0 TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- 5.1 In 1996, a significant proportion of the Mtubatuba population relied on access to public telephones in all Wards, as is depicted in **TABLE 8** with Wards 3 and 4 showing the highest proportion of people without access to, or nearby, a public telephone service.

TABLE 8: ACCESS TO TELEPHONES: 1996					
CATEGORY	WARD 1	WARD 2	WARD 3	WARD 4	WARD 5
DWELLING	500	268	59	185	150
NEIGHBOUR	21	18	6	95	11
PUBLIC PHONE	652	362	717	524	110
OTHER NEARBY	27	41	43	55	17
NOT NEARBY	-	25	291	225	9
NO ACCESS	15	8	204	315	8
WORK	1	2	-	20	1
NONE	-	-	-	34	-
UNSPECIFIED	6	18	16	33	13

- 5.2 By 2001, **TABLE 9** records the impact that cell phones have had on providing increased access by the people to a telephone service, particularly in Wards 3 and 4. In addition, it is evident that communities in those more rurally settled wards have obtained greater access to public telephones.
- 5.3 What is of concern is the discrepancy between the significantly larger numbers of people in most wards in 2001 without any access to a telephone service at all. What is unclear is whether the data for the two census years was collected, collated and analysed on the same bases.

TABLE 9: ACCESS TO TELEPHONES: 2001 CENSUS										
HOUSEHOLD	WARD 1	% CHANGE	WARD 2	% CHANGE	WARD 3	% CHANGE	WARD 4	% CHANGE	WARD 5	% CHANGE
Telephone & Cellphone in dwelling	438	-	213	-	48	-	150	-	100	-
Telephone only in dwelling	240	-52,00	69	-74,25	21	-64,41	51	-72,43	63	-58,00
Cellphone	960	-	297	-	483	-	297	-	87	-
Neighbour	93	+342,86	75	+316,67	96	+1500,0	78	-17,89	18	+63,64
Public telephone	792	+21,47	270	-25,41	753	+5,02	1038	+98,09	42	-61,82
Other-nearby	111	+311,11	57	+39,02	24	-44,19	84	+52,73	15	-11,76
Other-not nearby	15	-	9	-64,00	9	-96,91	294	+30,67	30	+233,33
No access	24	+60,00	60	+650,00	21	-89,71	222	-29,52	18	+125,00

5.4 In terms of the percentage of households with household goods in working order the Community Survey provides some interesting findings for the country as a whole:

- 5.4.1 76,6 percent of South Africans have a radio;
- 5.4.2 65,6 percent of South Africans have a television;
- 5.4.3 15,7 percent of South Africans have a computer;
- 5.4.4 63,9 percent of South Africans have a refrigerator;
- 5.4.5 18,6 percent of South Africans have a telephone land line;
- 5.4.6 7,3 percent of South Africans have internet facilities at home; and
- 5.4.7 72,9 percent of South Africans have a cell phone (this has shown a dramatic increase from 32,3 percent in 2001).

6.0 SOCIAL SERVICE FACILITIES

- 6.1 The assessment of the levels of social service facilities available to the people of Mtubatuba has been based on those categories identified by the Umkhanyakude District Municipality. This was agreed as part of the ongoing IDP alignment process so as to provide a coordinated measure of standards within the district. They include schools, crèches, libraries, halls, sports fields, adult training centres, clinics, hospitals, police stations, law courts and prisons.
- 6.2 On the assumption that the municipal population as indicated in the 1996 Census is the correct total, then it is only in the sports field and clinic categories that the current provision of service facilities is in short supply (6 sports fields and 2 clinics).

TABLE 10: POPULATION NUMBERS AND EXISTING AND REQUIRED SCHOOLS				
YEAR	POPULATION	NUMBER OF SCHOOL FACILITIES REQUIRED		
		HIGH	PRIMARY	CRECHE
1996	25715	4	10	4
2001	35210	6	14	6
FACILITIES EXISTING 2007		3	13	UNKNOWN

- 6.3 The distribution of the social services recorded above is depicted on **PLAN 7** which suggests that the majority of the additional schools should be located within Kwamsane, Msane, Riverview, Mtubatuba, Nordale, Khula Village, Ezwenelisha and Dukuduku Settlement Areas. Also significant is the fact that the pupil to class ratio is excessively high in most of the schools, primary or secondary. It is noted that a high school and 2 primary school sites have been accommodated in the Indlovu Village layout plan. A high school and 2 primary school sites have been accommodated in the Ezwenelisha layout plan.
- 6.4 Crèche facilities are required in Mtubatuba, Kwamsane, Khula Village, Dukuduku Settlement Area, Msane, Nordale, Indlovu Village and Ezwenelisha areas.
- 6.5 A library site has been allocated in Indlovu Village and further facilities are needed at Khula Village and Dukuduku Settlement Area. The Indlovu Village layout plan also makes provision for a community hall and additional halls are required at Khula Village and Dukuduku Settlement Area.
- 6.6 Clinics are generally required throughout the municipal area with the possible exception of Mtubatuba, Riverview and St Lucia. The Mtubatuba Christian Centre, which is currently located near Riverview, is providing adult training and this facility should be encouraged.

6.7 Unlike the other municipalities within the Umkhanyakude District, the Mtubatuba communities do not have access to a hospital, which situation is exacerbated by the aforementioned shortage of clinics. With the population of the municipality estimated to be at least 48 000, it is clear that a hospital is urgently required within Mtubatuba. However, the Department of Health has provided funding to upgrade some of the Clinics as well as approved the establishment of a Regional Clinic adjacent to the Mtubatuba CBD.

6.8 There appears to be a significant shortage of sports fields within the municipal area, it being noted that none exist in Wards 2 and 3. Although the Indlovu Village layout plan has made allowance for a sports field, it is clear that a significant number of facilities are required throughout the municipality, particularly the more densely settled areas of Kwamsane, Msane, Khula Village, Ezwenelisha, Dukuduku Settlement Area and Indlovu Village.

7.0 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

7.1 SANITATION

7.1.1 **TABLES 11 and 12** show that the areas most in need of improved sanitation are the Msane Traditional area, Khula Village and Dukuduku Settlement Area.

TABLE 11: POPULATION ACCESS TO SANITATION BY WARD: 1996					
CATEGORY	WARD 1	WARD 2	WARD 3	WARD 4	WARD 5
FLUSH TOILET	1010	350	204	393	231
FLUSH SEPTIC TANK	-	-	-	-	-
CHEMICAL TOILET	-	-	-	-	-
VIP	-	-	-	-	-
PIT LATRINES	139	340	594	253	58
BUCKET LATRINES	30	7	59	60	2
NONE/UNSPECIFIED	43	45	479	780	28
TOTAL	1222	742	1336	1486	319

TABLE 12: POPULATION ACCESS TO SANITATION: 2001										
HOUSEHOLD	WARD 1	% CHANGE	WARD 2	% CHANGE	WARD 3	% CHANGE	WARD 4	% CHANGE	WARD 5	% CHANGE
Flush Toilet	1329	+31,58	282	-19,43	225	+10,29	594	+51,15	294	+27,27
Flush septic tank	84	-	75	-	78	-	153	-	81	-
Chemical toilet	537	-	294	-	129	-	51	-	9	-
VIP	225	-	48	-	294	-	81	-	30	-
Pit latrine	408	+193,53	240	-29,41	456	-23,23	108	-57,31	9	-84,48
Bucket latrine	57	+90,00	72	+928,57	6	-89,83	39	-35,00	6	+200,00
None/Unspecified	45	+4,656	30	-50,00	270	-77,40	1191	+34,50	18	-55,56

7.1.2 In accordance with agreed standards with the District Municipality for alignment purposes, the minimum provision for sanitation is one VIP per household. **TABLE 13** provides, at 1996 and 2001, an idea of the scale of the rising shortfall that the Municipality must attend to in respect of those households who rely on pit latrines or have no facilities at all.

TABLE 13: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WARD WITH INADEQUATE SANITATION AS AT 2001					
CENSUS YEAR	WARD 1	WARD 2	WARD 3	WARD 4	WARD 5
1996	73	52	538	840	30
2001	583	342	732	1338	33

- 7.1.3 In 2003, the District Municipality secured Municipal infrastructure Grant Funding (MIG) and initiated a programme of installing VIP latrines within the Ingonyama land areas of the then Wards 1 and 2.
- 7.1.4 The tables also support the notion that the reticulated system in Kwamsane is in need of upgrading, the District Municipality having completed improvements to the oxidation ponds. The St Lucia water borne sewerage disposal system has reached capacity and is in urgent need of upgrading and extending so as to avoid possible pollution threats. Within Mtubatuba, Nordale, Extension 5 and Riverview residential areas, which are on septic tank and soakaways, need to be linked into the existing water borne disposal system, once the capacity has been upgraded. However, with Indlovu Village, the Mtubatuba works has reached capacity and will require upgrading before additional areas are connected to it. It is also noted that Indlovu Village infrastructure is in dire need of repair and maintenance.
- 7.1.5 Khula Village has no water borne disposal system, the existing houses being serviced by pit latrines or septic tanks / soakaways. In the development of the settlement project, allowance was made for the installation of VIP latrines. In view of the high water table within the Village, serious consideration must be given to installing water borne system and this should be prioritised for the next five years.
- 7.1.6 A VIP disposal system is being installed in Ezwenelisha.
- 7.1.7 The Community Survey of 2007 shows the following improvements in Mtubatuba between 2001 and 2007, in **TABLE 14**.

TABLE 14: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MTUBATUBA USING PIT LATRINE, BUCKET AND NO TOILET FACILITY: CENSUS 2001 AND COMMUNITY SURVEY 2007						
	PIT LATRINE		BUCKET		NO TOILET	
	CENSUS 2001	CS 2007¹	CENSUS 2001	CS 2007²	CENSUS 2001	CS 2007³
KZN275: Mtubatuba Municipality	24,9	40,0	2,3	-	16,6	9,7

¹ An increase in the number of pit latrines being used

² A decrease to zero of the number of bucket latrines being used

³ A decrease in the number of families with no access to formal toilet facilities

- 7.1.8 As Sanitation provision, upgrading and planning for the future is a District competence, the matter should be taken up with the District, and the system upgraded and extended.

7.2 WATER

- 7.2.1 **TABLES 15 and 16** record the situation with regard to access to water in 1996 and 2001. Kwamsane, Mtubatuba, Riverview, Nordale, Monzi, and St Lucia all had a fully reticulated potable water supply and, since then, Indlovu Village and Ezwenelisha have been reticulated.
- 7.2.2 It should, however, be noted that the supply of potable water is critically inadequate.

TABLE 15: POPULATION ACCESS TO WATER BY WARD: 1996					
CATEGORY	WARD 1	WARD 2	WARD 3	WARD 4	WARD 5
DWELLING	883	368	68	338	216
ON SITE	37	48	210	178	64
COMMUNITY STAND	268	285	910	48	16
COMMUNITY STAND OVER 200M	-	2	27	63	2
BOREHOLE	8	16	105	259	4
SPRING	9	0	1	7	2
RAIN TANK	-	-	-	-	-
DAM/POOL/STAGNANT WATER	-	-	-	-	-
RIVER/STREAM	14	5	0	558	1
WATER VENDOR	0	2	27	63	2
OTHER	9	-	1	7	2
UNSPECIFIED	3	18	16	35	14
TOTAL	1231	744	1365	1556	323

TABLE 16: POPULATION ACCESS TO WATER: 2001										
HOUSEHOLD	WARD 1	% CHANGE	WARD 2	% CHANGE	WARD 3	% CHANGE	WARD 4	% CHANGE	WARD 5	% CHANGE
Dwelling	897	+1,59	219	-40,49	78	+16,42	300	-11,24	267	+23,61
Inside yard	1524	+4018,9	678	+1312,5	756	+260,00	489	+174,72	141	+120,31
Community stand	84	-68,66	57	-80,00	303	-66,70	102	+112,50	15	-6,25
Community stand over 200m	99	-	57	-	159	-	303	-	18	-
Borehole	0	-100,00	0	-100,00	45	-57,14	258	-0,39	0	-100,00
Spring	0	-100,00	0	-	3	+200,00	60	+757,14	0	-100,00
Rain tank	12	-	0	-	12	-	45	-	0	-
Dam/pool/ stagnant water	0	-	3	-	6	-	75	-	0	-
River/stream	15	+7,14	3	-40,00	3	-	507	-9,14	0	-100,00
Water vendor	3	-	3	+50,00	0	-100,00	18	-71,43	0	-100,00
Other	48	-	21	-	93	-	57	-	6	-

7.2.3 No formal potable water supply exists within the Msane Traditional Authority area and for the existing Dukuduku forest community. These people use natural streams, boreholes and tanker delivery, the latter being initiated as an emergency supply when needed.

7.2.4 **TABLE 17** sets out the current water availability situation in Mtubatuba in terms of the Community Survey 2007.

TABLE 17: WATER AVAILABILITY IN MTUBATUBA: COMMUNITY SURVEY 2007									
	CENSUS 2001 (%)					COMMUNITY SURVEY 2007 (%)			
	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water inside yard	Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance greater than 200m from dwelling	Total piped water	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water inside yard	Piped water from access point outside the yard	Total piped water
Mtubatuba	23,5	47,9	6,8	8,1	86,3	35,0	37,0	20,8	92,8

8.0 BULK WATER SUPPLY CRISIS IN MTUBATUBA

8.1 Background to the Water Crisis

- 8.1.1 The inability of the bulk water supply to service the whole municipal area was noted in the first round of IDP's from 2000.
- 8.1.2 The delivery and maintenance of the water supply became a District competence in around 2002 and since then nothing material has been done to stabilise the water supply.
- 8.1.3 The District Municipality commissioned a study in 2002 to find solutions to the problem.
- 8.1.4 No financial allocations were made to ease the Municipal crisis and no additional water supply identified or accessed.
- 8.1.5 Additionally, the old water pipes and reticulation has significant leaks in Mtubatuba and Kwamsane.
- 8.1.6 Pipes are being vandalised and water illegally tapped off.

8.2 Impact of the Water Crisis

- 8.2.1 The impact of the water supply crisis is felt all over the municipal area when the water supply is cut off, at different times, but generally from about 17h00 for the night, in order for the Mtubatuba reservoir to top up overnight.
- 8.2.2 The problem is that the intake works at the River cannot pump and purify enough water to fill up the reservoir, topping it up to about 35 per cent.
- 8.2.3 The River intake works is designed to pump and purify 12 million litres per day but is currently running at over capacity at 14 million litres per day, which is still insufficient to support the current level of development, let alone cope with the desperately needed residential, commercial and industrial growth and development for Municipal financial stabilisation.
- 8.2.4 The proposed boreholes will increase the amount of raw / purified water to about 15 million litres per day which is still inadequate.
- 8.2.5 Mtubatuba and its supply chain needs a minimum of 17 million litres per day to maintain and supply current needs and obviously the quantity needed will have to be ascertained to allow for excess water in storage as well.
- 8.2.6 Currently the Mfolozi River is drying up and Mtubatuba has a severe water crisis in the face of ongoing drought.
- 8.2.7 In order to stabilise the water distribution an additional reservoir should be constructed, one to function as a water distribution facility and one to service Mtubatuba only. Then there would be sufficient water to allow for the much needed economic growth of the town, as the primary economic development node for the Municipality.

8.3 Mtubatuba's needs to survive and to develop

- 8.3.1 A good and dependable water supply, with large enough storage reservoirs, for each settlement area and which are properly maintained.
- 8.3.2 Bulk water lines which cannot be vandalised and water illegally tapped off.
- 8.3.3 An upgrade of the water reticulation system throughout the Municipal area and a thorough study of potential water leakages.
- 8.3.4 The upgrade of the existing sewerage works in Mtubatuba and St Lucia and a planner and implemented extension to the Mtubatuba sewerage works.

8.4 Solutions Proposed by the District

- 8.4.1 Possible Bulk Water Pipeline from Jozini Dam to Mtubatuba, serving other municipalities on the way to the south – a very costly and long term development.
- 8.4.2 Proposed bulk water from Jozini southwards to Nongoma and from there reticulated to Hlabisa and onto Mtubatuba – a very costly and long term development.
- 8.4.3 Receiving water from the Empangeni water supply through Lake Nsese. A bulk water line has been constructed northwards to Mbonambi Municipality and which leaves a distance of some 25 kilometres to Mtubatuba.

9.0 POWER

TABLE 18: POPULATION ACCESS TO POWER BY WARD: 1996					
CATEGORY	WARD 1	WARD 2	WARD 3	WARD 4	WARD 5
ELECTRICITY (MUN)	1009	597	509	516	265
ELECTRICITY (OTHER)	8	2	6	5	-
GAS	7	3	14	19	-
PARAFFIN	8	4	51	25	-
CANDLES	185	116	735	893	40
OTHER SOURCES	-	-	-	-	-
UNSPECIFIED	5	20	21	28	14
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1222	742	1336	1486	319

TABLE 19: POPULATION ACCESS TO POWER BY WARD: 2001										
HOUSEHOLD	WARD 1	% CHANGE	WARD 2	% CHANGE	WARD 3	% CHANGE	WARD 4	% CHANGE	WARD 5	% CHANGE
Electricity	2454	+141,30	942	+57,26	1278	+148,16	771	+47,98	438	+65,28
Gas	0	-100,00	0	-100,00	3	-78,57	12	-36,84	3	-
Paraffin	21	+162,50	12	+200,00	0	-100,00	21	-16,00	0	-
Candles	195	+5,41	84	-27,59	165	-77,55	1386	+55,21	3	-92,50
Solar	6	-	3	-	6	-	6	-	0	-
Other	6	-	0	-	0	-	21	-	0	-

- 9.1 Although all formally developed parts of the municipality are supplied with reticulated electricity from the Eskom power grid (Kwamsane, Mtubatuba, Riverview, Nordale, Khula Village, Monzi and St Lucia) the bulk supply has reached full capacity and further development within the Municipal area will be severely restricted until the bulk supply is upgraded.
- 9.2 **TABLES 18 and 19** also show, however, that a significant proportion of the population has no access to electricity, particularly within Msane Traditional Area (Ward 2) and in

the Dukuduku Forest. It is noted that the table relies on the 1996 Census statistics and does not, thus, reflect the more recent electrification programme which has taken place within these areas. Street lighting only occurs within the formally developed parts of the municipality.

10.0 BULK ELECTRICAL SUPPLY

- 10.1 The electricity supply going eastwards from Mtubatuba to St Lucia is oversubscribed and outages are being experienced on an ongoing basis by Monzi, Ezwenelisha, St Lucia and the Park. It was particularly critical during the December holiday peak when the Park and St Lucia were often without electricity. Many tourists left early and did not complete their stay, the local traders, bed and breakfast establishments and hotels suffering financial losses.
- 10.2 ESKOM advertised an EIA to increase the supply to a 127KVA line, the project being budgeted for the 2006 / 7 (current) year;
- 10.3 However, the Park has not signed off the EIA as it considers the proposal to be excessive, expressing the view that existing lines and infrastructure should be upgraded to a 22KVA line only, which would suffice to cater for the needs of St Lucia, Khula Village and the Park, causing minimal impact on the environment.
- 10.4 It is understood that the Park Authority has asked ESKOM to explain why an upgrade, with extensive infrastructural changes, to a 127KVA line is required to which ESKOM has not responded. This has caused an impasse, to the detriment of the electricity provision within the Mtubatuba Municipal area.
- 10.5 As a result, ESKOM has transferred the project for implementation to the 2009 / 10 financial year, which will cause another poor holiday season December 2007 – January 2008 for the municipal area as a whole and St Lucia in particular.
- 10.6 The Municipality must set up an urgent meeting with the Park and ESKOM to establish a strategy and actions to resolve the situation before December 2007.

11.0 ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION

- 11.1 The Mtubatuba municipal area enjoys ready access from the N2 national road which, **PLAN 8** shows, runs along its western boundary. The N2 provides the inter–regional linkages that the municipality has directly with other urban nodes in the Umkhanyakude District (such as Hluhluwe and Mkuze) and, supplemented by the LSDI road, those further to the north–east at Mbazwane and Kwangwanase / Manguzi.
- 11.2 The N2 also provides intra–regional linkages further afield with the Umhlatuze / Richards Bay port and industrial area and Ethekewini Unicity / Durban port and metropolitan complexes in the south, as well as Gauteng via Pongola, which linkages are vitally important to the ecotourism focus of the district as a whole and Mtubatuba in particular, the latter being the main northern service centre for the District and Park.
- 11.3 The plan also shows that the municipality has three key provincial main road linkages to the N2, namely:

11.3.1 P237 through Mtubatuba to St Lucia town, Lake, Estuary and Eastern Shores;

- 11.3.2 P397 from the St Lucia–Mtubatuba road (P237) through Monzi to the Mfolozi River and potentially a valuable future link through to Mapelane and the southern extremity of the Park;
- 11.3.3 P396 which links the P237 southwards past Riverview, across the Mfolozi River to Eteza; and
- 11.3.4 P380 and P510, which provide access to the Charter's Creek and Fanies Eiland area on Lake St Lucia.
- 11.4 With the close economic and social infrastructural links that the Mpukunyoni Tribal Authority area and Hlabisa have with Mtubatuba, the P235-1 and P484 main roads provide important linkages between those areas and to the N2.
- 11.5 Apart from a limited number of provincial district roads, access to the farming and rural communities within the municipal area is provided by a network of District Roads and low – order local roads, the distribution of which is depicted on **PLAN 8**.
- 11.6 From the planning being undertaken by the Park and the Lubombo Spatial Development Initiative (LSDI), it has been ascertained that the Activity Corridor Route past Ngotweni to Mfekayi, and then on to Hluhluwe to link up with the LSDI route to Mbazwane and Manguzi, identified by the District and local municipalities in 2003, has been identified by the Park as an "Adventure Route" as part of the LSDI (shown in the SDF Plan 14). Co-operation between the Park and District and Local Municipalities is clearly needed in this type of initiative.
- 11.7 Also shown on the plan is the standard gauge railway line which runs more or less parallel with the N2, passing through Mtubatuba where there is a station. Sidings occur north of Mtubatuba at Dukuduku, Fernwood and Nyalazi River, providing rail transportation facilities to, essentially, the agricultural (and specifically timber) sector.
- 11.8 Public transport within the municipal area is provided by:
 - 11.8.1 the Zungu and Buhle transport companies, the former with 5 buses and the latter with 2, the routes services being between Hlabisa and Mtubatuba and Mtubatuba and Durban;
 - 11.8.2 five AMC 32-seater and one 18-seater buses offering a daily service, essentially for workers, between Mtubatuba and St Lucia; and
 - 11.8.3 taxis, the overall number of which is uncertain, controlled by four taxi associations, namely Mtubatuba, Dukuduku, Mtubatuba Long Haul (between Johannesburg, Empangeni and Durban) and Buhle.

12.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 12.1 The population of Mtubatuba increased 36.92% between 1996 and 2001. This figure excludes the number of people living in the Dukuduku Settlement Area and which were enumerated during the 2007 community census.
- 12.2 There are development pressures presenting themselves, evident in the interest being shown by retail developers to locate super-market stores in the area as well as other commercial, warehousing, production and residential opportunities.

- 12.3 It is also evident that, with the overpass over the N2 along the road linking Mtubatuba to Hlabisa and the game parks (Umfolozi and Hluhluwe) constructed, new development opportunities are likely to arise.
- 12.4 These circumstances have pre-empted the revision of the Spatial Development Framework in order to accommodate the growth and development pressures.
- 12.5 The economic hardships being experienced in St Lucia because of the 4x4 ban may also be regarded as a causal factor, but Mtubatuba has to develop its own economic identity in the light of the Park which provides access to the ecotourism gems of the area.
- 12.6 To attract more people into the town will mean upgrading services and creating employment opportunities and access to facilities to achieve this. In order to build local economic development (LED) the levels of physical infrastructure delivery will have to be dramatically increased so as not to prejudice Mtubatuba's economic growth potential.
- 12.7 It is imperative that communities must be upgraded to the minimum of constructed VIP latrines, eradicating the use of pit latrines and providing proper sanitation to those who have nothing.
- 12.8 The area has a large youth population and, even if not regarded as the dependency sector in terms of the Census groups, youth still require very specific services to be delivered, including sporting, community, schools, clinics, entertainment and tertiary training facilities.
- 12.9 The above 65 year old dependency sector also requires attention in terms of access to specific services such as clinics, pension pay points and attention to making the shopping areas friendly for both the aged and the disabled building, *inter alia*, ramps along the sidewalks.
- 12.10 Education levels are generally low and skills levels poor in terms of survival in the modern day and age. Women skills also need to be improved as part of the work force both formal and informal. Low levels of education and skills result in low levels of opportunity and low levels of income. In this regard, the location of an FET College must be encouraged.
- 12.11 The work force from Kwamsane and the Msane Traditional area travel to work or for shopping in Mtubatuba town either by taxi or bicycle or on foot. Safety along the N2 is of paramount importance and ideally the transport corridor from these areas should be separated from the N2 (this is set out in Critical Priority Areas, Section A, Chapter 7, Paragraph 2.6, Sub-paragraph 11.0).
- 12.12 The area is poor with 23490 families having no income at all, making LED a top priority.

VI ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SECTORAL CHARACTERISTICS AND HIV / AIDS

1.0 ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SECTORAL CHARACTERISTICS

1.1 Employment and Economic Activities

- 1.1.1 According to Census statistics, 30 % of the municipal population is employed, of which just over 28 % are unskilled, 23 % work in the technical / clerical / services / plant machinery fields, under 10 % are skilled, 7,5 % practise crafts and trades and 14 % are professional / senior management. The balance (of the order of 20 %) were “not classified” in the census.

1.2 Employment Sectors

- 1.2.1 The largest employment sector in the municipal area is that of the **agricultural sector**, which provides for just over 24 % of all jobs, followed by social services at just under 20 %.
- 1.2.2 The **manufacturing sector** employs just over 11 % of the economically active, followed by trade (8 %) and private households (7 %). The construction, transport and business services sectors each employ in the order of 3 %.
- 1.2.3 Mtubatuba town provides the **trade and services hub (in the SDF referred to as the Primary Economic Node)** of the Municipality as well as a large proportion of the adjoining Mpukunyoni Traditional Authority area. As will be seen in the Mtubatuba IDP Spatial Development Framework (SDF), this focus has been strengthened with the planning of the Urban Edge which allows for controlled future growth:
- a) extension of the CBD to the north and south, linking to the mixed use corridor areas along the provincial main roads to Kwamsane and the new interchange being constructed on the N2 at the intersection with the Mfolozi / Hluhluwe Corridor road to Hlabisa; and
 - b) encouraging further manufacturing sector and warehousing opportunities north of the town centre astride the railway line to complement the mixed use corridor to the new interchange.
- 1.2.4 Within the agricultural sector, sugar cane and timber production provide the main activity, the former (dominated by MONDI, SAPPI, and SiyaQhubeka) providing timber for pulp, to saw mills (short timber), poles, firewood and veneer.
- 1.2.5 The mill at Riverview is the focus of the sugar cane activities within the municipal area (on both sides of the Mfolozi River) and, together with the timber farming, provides of the order of 2000 jobs.
- 1.2.6 A significant part of the SiyaQhubeka forestry areas have been incorporated into the Park, while numerous privately owned farms have elected to be included within the Park fence. During the previous IDP cycle, the Municipality attempted to obtain clarity on the likely impact that this may have on employment in the agricultural sector and whether or not the employment which is anticipated will be

generated by the Park will adequately compensate for any losses in the timber sector.

- 1.2.7 In this review cycle, the Park has provided its commercial strategy where it is anticipated that the redevelopment of the Park will be completed by 2010 in terms of infrastructure, fencing and game restocking, creating a “tourist platform” for 4000 jobs. A transformation of the tourism sector locally through a mandatory partner focus is envisaged with R300 million direct spending per annum generated.
- 1.2.8 It is not clear just what level of employment the current tourist industry provides within the municipal area, which is probably included within the Utilities / Business Services / Private Household categories where the accommodation, catering and resort activities provide significant local employment. However, what is significant is that, whatever job creation and tourist income is derived from the Park will have little direct impact on the Municipality and the growth of its rates base and income generally, as the largest part of the Park falls within the KZDMA27, other than the St Lucia Lands area to the north and south of the town (see **PLAN 4**).
- 1.2.9 Here, the land is situated both within the municipal and Park areas with a dual management structure, not part of KZDMA27. At **PLAN 14** of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) it is mooted that portions of land, fenced into the Park but formally within the Municipal area of jurisdiction should be designated Park Linkages or Diversity Corridors.
- 1.2.10 It should be noted that in 2011 after the local elections, the KZDMA will be absorbed into the Umkhanyakude District, while at the same time the Mpukunyoni Traditional Area currently located in Hlabisa Local Municipality, will become part of Mtubatuba. Those communities shop in Mtubatuba and provide a strong motivation for the urgent development of the Urban Edge as identified in the SDF.
- 1.2.11 **PLAN 9** shows that the municipal area is well-endowed with natural water bodies, wetland areas and indigenous forests, the largest occurrences of which are found in the eastern and southern parts of the municipality and largely within the Park. The Plan also depicts the topography of the Mtubatuba Municipal area illustrating that the central part is relatively high lying and flat (less than 1:5), acting as a watershed where it can be seen that water drainage takes place:
- a) to the east, sustaining Lake St Lucia;
 - b) to the west where, in Hlabisa, drainage patterns flow towards the Mfolozi River; and
 - c) to the south where the main settlement areas (shown on Plan 15A) and are traversed by important drainage lines to the Mfolozi River as well as towards, and sustaining, Lake Futululu.
- 1.2.12 **PLAN 9** shows that important drainage lines also flow through the western part of Khula Village, Ezwenelisha and the Dukuduku Settlement Areas and clear management criteria and guidelines should be created in order to safeguard the valuable environmental features.

- 1.2.13 An assessment should be undertaken so as to determine to what extent the commercial forestry areas and lack of proper management throughout the municipal area of drainage lines and linkages contributes to poor drainage into Lake St Lucia and the Mfolozi River (refer to the SDF **PLAN 15C** and the proposal to commence with the first phase of a Municipal Open Space System (MOSS)).
- 1.2.14 **PLAN 10** illustrates the various environmental sensitivities in Mtubatuba, where the bright green colour denotes areas with some environmental importance, the yellow indicating areas of intermediate importance to protect and enhance and the red areas of high environmental value and importance. Generally the areas of intermediate and high environmental importance lie in the south, across the Dukuduku settlement area and into St Lucia and the surrounding Park land.
- 1.2.15 The natural resources provide the focus for the **eco - tourist industry** which, apart from the Park, extend beyond the municipal area into adjoining municipalities, formal game and nature reserves and private game ranches / lodges / reserves, as shown on **PLAN 11**. The plan also demonstrates that the accommodation and tourist facilities within the general area.
- 1.2.16 **PLAN 11a** provides a list of some of the bed and breakfast establishments, lodges, holiday flats and holiday accommodation establishments within the municipal area, again demonstrating the nodal distribution at Mtubatuba, St Lucia and Monzi. This list needs to be updating.
- 1.2.17 A growing number of accommodation units and establishments are occurring within the formal farming areas, within or proximate to farm homesteads, opportunities being taken to extend and diversify the economic base of the agricultural sector.
- 1.2.18 At the end of January 2002, regulations promulgated under the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 became effective, despite a comprehensive appeal lodged by the Municipality, so as to restrict / ban the use of vehicles within the coastal zone as defined in the regulations (effectively, the beach).
- 1.2.19 This has curtailed the use of the St Lucia beach for recreational and boating purposes and no private vehicles are being allowed onto the beach within the former "beach driving area" established and controlled by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife before the regulations took effect. Vehicles are allowed to be driven onto the beach for the purposes of launching boats, and only in the designated launch site area.

2.0 THE IMPACT OF HIV / AIDS

- 2.1 The overall health of a community is of vital significance to its personal, social and economic well being and, although a national problem and priority, the effect and toll of HIV / AIDS on the future of the Mtubatuba Municipality (and the Umkhanyakude District as a whole, for that matter) is of concern.
- 2.2 The municipality is fortunate to have the Africa Centre for Health and Population Studies, which has offices and research facilities in Mtubatuba and at Somkele in adjoining Hlabisa Municipality.

- 2.3 With a study area centred on Somkele, and inclusive of the town of Kwamsane, the surrounding Ingonyama land and the Msane area, the Centre has researched the cause of specific mortality amongst the community where the following findings are highlighted:
- 2.3.1 between 1200 and 1300 people die per year within the study area;
 - 2.3.2 the highest number of deaths occurs in the 0 to 10 year age group, followed by the 29 to 44 year age group;
 - 2.3.3 AIDS represents the cause of almost 40 % of deaths in the adult community (inclusive of children over the age of 5, followed by malaria (12%), heart disease (10%), TB (8%) and cancer / violence (6%);
 - 2.3.4 amongst child deaths below the age of 5 years, almost a third are attributable to AIDS; and
 - 2.3.5 amongst the adult women, almost 45% of deaths is attributable to AIDS, the corresponding statistic for men being just over 35%.
- 2.4 The implications of the research are most disturbing for the future of the municipality and the district as a whole. It is clear that, if not arrested, the trend is one of a steady decline in the population in the economically active age group, except for in-migration, and an increasing number dependent people in the older age and child (orphan) categories, high infant mortality and increasing pressures on welfare and social services. The active implementation of the Municipal HIV / AIDS Strategy Plan forms part of the Mtubatuba IDP Library.

VII HOUSING, SETTLEMENT AND LAND CLAIMS

- 1.0 As was illustrated in **Sub-Section V** above, just over 50% of households within the municipal area do not have direct access to potable water and about 55 % have either no sanitation facilities or rely on pit latrines. This correlates closely with 1996 and 2001 Census household classification for the municipal area which indicates that 55% of the households live in “tribal villages” or on “rural farms”.
- 2.0 In addition, considerable overcrowding exists within the formal town of Kwamsane where many of the houses accommodate more than one family. The Municipality has undertaken a detailed land use and ownership assessment in Kwamsane in order to identify land for development and administrative record purposes. As a consequence, the municipality has undertaken two projects to provide additional housing for the people:
 - 2.1 a total of an additional 168 residential erven have been created as infill, which sites still have to be tested in terms of their viability for a 1:100 year floodline as the area is low-lying. This has to be done before the amending general plan can be finalised and the township declared, ready for sale and transfer. Funding is also required to provide the necessary internal reticulation for these sites. This will provide residential sites for non-qualifiers for housing grants as they can secure housing loans to construct their own homes; and
 - 2.2 a total of 1200 erven, as part of the low – income housing project on Remainder of the Farm Arbeidsgenot No. 16280, which is situated between Riverview and the Msane area, Indlovu Village. The area has been developed and there is a resident community.
- 3.0 Insofar as Indlovu Village is concerned, there are issues that need to be addressed, and which are covered in Chapter 8: Critical Issues, related to sewerage and waste water disposal blockages, poor standard of some of the road infrastructure and storm water management, rendering accessibility to the village difficult, leaving some homes without road access, dwellings without proper sanitation facilities having been provided and in some instances poorly constructed houses.
- 4.0 However, the Municipality is restricted in two ways in proceeding with the **Kwamsane infill project**, namely:
 - 4.1 the lack of funding to undertake a floodline study and to install essential services infrastructure; and
 - 4.2 the shortage of potable water to the municipal area and the non-issuing of water and services certificates in order to secure township declarations. These problems will remain and intensify until the bulk water and sewerage maintenance and expansion programmes have been put in place by the District in terms of its core functions.
- 5.0 Due to the Provincial Project initiative, many of the housing and service delivery issues within Ezwenelisha, Khula and Dukuduku will be addressed. Substantial budgets for service delivery have been prepared and equally substantial amounts of funding have been committed to the project. This will be to the benefit of the communities’ resident there, but will most certainly also address many of Mtubatuba’s pressing problems and assist the Municipality to start achieving its economic development goals.

- 6.0 In terms of the restitution of land rights programme of the National Department of Land Reform, a **land claim** was registered by a number of the Dukuduku settlers with the Land Claims Commissioner in Pietermaritzburg. This claim has not yet been finalised but the area of the claim has been designated. It seems probable that the land claimants will be settled as part of the Project.
- 7.0 The overwhelming decision and recommendation from the Municipality and as set out in the recommendations of the IDP is that the Dukuduku community in the forest be recognised and accepted. It is this fact which has given rise to the project as has now been initiated. The Project area is delineated on **PLAN 18 of the SDF** and includes Khula Village, Ezwenelisha and Dukuduku.
- 8.0 In addition to **PLAN 18, PLAN 15C of the SDF**, shows that in the Mtubatuba Primary Development Node, substantial portions of land have been identified to cater for future housing, whether low-income, affordable, market-related, or for rental stock. This should be fully addressed in the Strategic Housing Delivery Plan which is nearing completion.
- 9.0 The First Draft of the Strategic Housing Plan as been completed and provisionally adopted by Council. The document needs to be fully aligned with the IDP and SDF.

VIII MUNICIPAL, INSTITUTIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL

1.0 COUNCIL

- 1.1 The **Mtubatuba Municipal Council**, being the second Municipal Council for Mtubatuba Local Municipality elected in terms of the provisions of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998 comprises nine members five of whom are Ward Councillors. Mtubatuba is entitled to ten Councillors but due to the recent deaths of two of its Councillors, the last proportional representative has not yet been appointed. The spatial distribution of the Wards is shown on **PLANS 2 and 3**:

- 1.1.1 Ms CN Banda, Deputy Mayor, (IFP), Ward 1;
- 1.1.2 Mr HG Mbhele (IFP), Ward 2;
- 1.1.3 Mr VM Ncube (IFP), Ward 3;
- 1.1.4 Mr TT Maphanga (IFP), Ward 4;
- 1.1.5 Mr CG Swartz, Mayor, (IFP), Ward 5;
- 1.1.6 Mr SS Masuku, Speaker, (IFP Proportional Representative);
- 1.1.7 Mr ME Mkhwanazi (IFP Proportional Representative and Council Representative to the District Council);
- 1.1.8 Ms MM Davies (ANC Proportional Representative); and
- 1.1.9 Dr JJ Combrinck (ANC Proportional Representative);

- 1.2 Council has established the following Committees to attend to its business:

- 1.2.1 Executive Committee:
Head of Committee: Municipal Manager, Dr EMS Ntombela
Members: CLR CG Swartz (Chairman), Clr SS Masuku, Clr CN Banda, Clr MM Davies;
- 1.2.2 Finance Committee:
Head of Committee: Municipal Manager: Dr EMS Ntombela
Members: Clr CG Swartz (Chairman), Clr CN Banda, Clr SS Masuku;
- 1.2.3 Planning and Technical Services Portfolio Committee:
Head of Committee: Director Technical Services: Mr T Dlamini
Members: Clr CN Banda (Chairman), Clr CG Swartz, Clr HG Mbhele and Clr SS Masuku;
- 1.2.4 Community Services Portfolio Committee:
Head of Committee: Director Community Services: Mr BK Khumalo
Members: Clr ME Mkhwanazi (Chairman), Clr TT Maphanga, Clr CN Banda, Clr JJ Combrinck and Clr SS Masuku;
- 1.2.5 Corporate Services Portfolio Committee:

Head of Committee: Director Corporate Services: Ms NHM Dladla
Members: Clr SS Masuku (Chairman), Clr ME Mkhwanazi; Clr MM Davies and
Clr TT Maphanga;

1.2.6 LED/Tourism Portfolio Committee:

Head of Committee: Manager IDP and LED: Mr AM Dhlomo
Members: Clr TT Maphanga (Chairman), Clr HG Mbhele, Clr ME Mkhwanazi, Clr
MM Davies, Clr SS Masuku; and

1.2.7 Rules of Order Committee:

Head of Committee: Municipal Manager: Dr EMS Ntombela
Members: Clr SS Masuku (Chairman), Clr TT Maphanga, Clr HB Mbhele, Clr MM
Davies.

1.3 So as to establish an effective communication structure with its communities, the municipality has fully functional **Ward Committees** for each of its five wards. The relevant Ward Councillor is Chairman of the Committee, each of which has members elected from the community. (Refer to SECTION A: Communication and Participation Plan).

1.4 Each elected Ward Committee member is assigned a particular portfolio dealing with such matters as sport and recreation, LED and Job Creation, Health and HIV / AIDS, Education and Environment. The committees are encouraged to meet regularly and Council channels all of its information, data gathering and feedback through these bodies and *vice versa*.

2.0 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

2.1 The Mtubatuba Municipal Council is supported by a staff complement under the leadership and co-ordination of the Municipal Manager, Dr EMS Ntombela. The Staff Organogram is attached at the end of this Chapter showing the distribution of the appointed/intended staff complement within four departments, namely Financial Services, Corporate and Human Resources, Development Planning and Technical Services and Social and Community Services. The IDP/LED/PMS Manager reports to the Municipal Manager.

2.2 The Financial Services Department deals with all of the financial matters of Council, also integrating Council's annual budget with the IDP and including the preparation of the IDP Financial Plan.

2.3 The Corporate Services Department attends to the overall municipal administrative and personnel support and management.

2.4 The Development Planning and Technical Services Department attends to physical infrastructure, construction and maintenance, project implementation, maintenance of, and repairs to all Council's plant, machinery and immovable assets, as well as all town planning and building control matters (rezoning, special consent, keeping of registers, approval of building plans, overseeing and evaluating building and land development and the monitoring of the municipal area for irregular and unauthorised development).

2.5 The Social and Community Services Department attends to traffic matters (road worthy / licensing / vehicle testing), public safety in the form of fire protection, environmental health and traffic law enforcement, provision of community facilities, sport and recreation, community participation and liaison.

- 2.6 In order to assist Council and its personnel in the management, operation, monitoring, evaluation and remedial actions necessary for the proper functioning of the municipality the following infrastructure and resources are noted:
- 2.6.1 the administrative offices of the Municipality are centred at Mtubatuba with satellite offices in St Lucia and Kwamsane and a small community office in Khula Village;
 - 2.6.2 in the planning and development of Indlovu Village allowance has been made in the layout for additional community services, administrative offices for national, provincial and local government and for various service providers, which would also serve the Ward 2 community; and
 - 2.6.3 similarly, in the design and layout of Ezwenelisha adjacent to Monzi, attention was paid to the provision of similar facilities for the community.
- 2.7 To give force and effect to the responsibilities of the municipality, there are a wide range of statutes and legislation at national and provincial government which must be implemented by the Municipality, central to which are the Local Government: Municipal Demarcation, Structures and Systems Acts (Acts 27 of 1998, 117 of 1998 and 32 of 2000 respectively).
- 2.8 It is these acts which gave rise to the definition of the municipal area, the election of its political and institutional structure and to the form of, and functions, which the municipality must apply.

3.0 ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY

- 3.1 The updated **Consolidated Organogram** is follows at the end of this Sub-Section. However, in view of requirements which have arisen, the Organogram will be revised in the near future. It can be noted, however, that the structure and capacity of the Municipality has improved and stabilised compared with some two years ago. The Office of the Municipal Manager is almost fully staffed, as are the four Municipal Departments: Corporate Services, Finances, Development Planning and Technical Services and Social and Community Services.
- 3.2 The Section 57 Staff are Dr EMS Ntombela (Municipal Manager), Mrs NHM Dladla (Corporate Services), Mr N Dladla (Chief Financial Officer), Mr TA Dlamini (Development Planning and Technical Services) and Mr AM Dhlomo (Social and Community Services).
- 3.3 In the office of the Municipal Manager is Mr N Zuma, Manager IDP/LED/PMS, Ms LP Mthembu (Executive Secretary to the Municipal Manager), Ms NB Mdletshe (Executive Secretary to the Mayor). A vacant budgeted post for a Tourism Officer is still to be filled.
- 3.4 The Departments of Corporate Services and Finance have a shared Secretary (Ms SP Zondi) and Planning and Technical and Social and Community also have a shared Secretary (Ms NL Zulu).
- 3.5 The Department of Development Planning and Technical Services has only one vacant budgeted post, namely that for a Building/Technical incumbent. The position of Town Planner has been filled, the incumbent being Ms Zinhle Thwala.

- 3.6 The Department of Social and Community Services have a vacant budgeted post for a Youth and Events Co-ordinator.

4.0 ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES STILL TO BE RESOLVED

- 4.1 As part of the IDP budget some two years ago, all the lost or misplaced plans and engineering drawings and records were obtained in order to draw together as much of the municipal engineering information for the Municipality as could be obtained from the various professional consulting engineers who had been contracted to the municipality over time. The plans and engineering drawings of Mtubatuba, Riverview, Kwamsane, Indlovu and Nordale had been misplaced and much was retrieved. The Municipality is yet to find a dedicated strong room in order for all this information to be safely stored as the burgeoning staff complement have filled the new buildings. Additional funding will have to be found for further extensions to the municipal offices.
- 4.2 Due to the appointment of the new CFO problems have arisen in achieving the alignment of the budget to the IDP. This issue will however be addressed during May and June 2009, to integrate these facets.

5.0 IDP PROCESS AND STRUCTURE

- 5.1 In terms of the provisions of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 Council prepared, advertised and adopted a Process Plan in August 2008 so as to ensure:
- 5.1.1 a well organised IDP process;
 - 5.1.2 proper management of the planning process;
 - 5.1.3 effective public involvement;
 - 5.1.4 that the IDP is a tool for developmental transformation in line with the mandate of the Constitution; and
 - 5.1.5 that the process and content are in line with the requirements of the Act.
- 5.2 The Process Plan, which may be found as Annexure J.1 (but not attached hereto) set in place the institutional arrangements for the preparation of the IDP, the process to be followed, the roles and responsibilities of the various committees within the institutional structure, the public participation programme to be followed, the project programme and time frame, actions and resource allocation and mechanisms and procedures for alignment of sectoral and other inputs into the IDP and Representative Forum. At Annex A of the Process Plan is the Municipal Communication and Participation structure in relation to the IDP and public involvement. (Refer to SECTION A: Communication and Participation Plan).
- 5.3 In accordance with the recommendations of the Process Plan, the Mtubatuba IDP Representative Forum (RF) was established, the registered membership comprising:
- 5.3.1 all Councillors and Ward Committee members;
 - 5.3.2 Municipal Departmental Heads;
 - 5.3.3 a representative of the District Council and its IDP Manager;
 - 5.3.4 ten provincial department representatives;
 - 5.3.5 five national department representatives;
 - 5.3.6 representatives from parastatals;

- 5.3.7 eighteen representatives from local corporate companies, farmers associations, policing forums, residents and ratepayers associations and community trusts; and
- 5.3.8 of the order of 40 or so interested and affected parties and individuals.
- 5.4 Over time this membership structure waxes and wanes, but it has been interesting to note that parastatals and provincial and national departments do respond if they are asked to undertake presentations, as happened at the RF meeting which was held on 3 December 2008.

6.0 SECTORAL, MUNICIPAL, PROVINCIAL AND NATIONAL DOCUMENTATION AND ALIGNMENT

- 6.1 The iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority, Integrated Development Management Plan;
- 6.2 The Strategic Local Economic Development and Tourism Plan for Mtubatuba which has been prepared and finalised;
- 6.3 Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS), which sets targets for the growth and development. In terms of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) adopted by the United Nations the national and provincial development strategies and interventions should be viewed in the context of, and measured against, these MDG's which are, in brief:
 - Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger;
 - Achievement of universal primary education;
 - Promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women;
 - Reduction in child mortality;
 - Improvement of maternal health;
 - Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; and
 - Ensuring environmental sustainability.
- 6.4 The four pillars on which this strategy rests are as follows:
 - Increasing investment in the province
 - Skills and capacity building
 - Broadening participation in the economy
 - Increasing competitiveness
- 6.5 The Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative (ASGISA), for its part, was formally announced by government in February 2006. The overall goal of this initiative is to place the SA economy on a permanently higher growth path of more than 4.5% in the period to 2009, and more than 6% from 2010 to 2014. The ASGI-SA strategy builds on the principles underpinning the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), which guides the national, provincial and local planning and budgeting processes over the medium term. These principles, or broad national goals, are to:
 - accelerate growth in the economy
 - reduce the gap between the first and second economies, and
 - ensure that social security reaches all who are eligible

- 6.6 This is intended to guide service delivery and investment also to achieve the goals of ASGISA (which are to halve poverty and unemployment by 2014 and giving expression to the national KPA's);
- 6.7 National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP), where the principles of NSDP are rapid economic growth, encouraging investment in specific localities of economic potential, encouraging basic services in areas of low economic potential to allow for growth. It also sets out the various categories of growth and encourages the minimization of conflict between the spheres of government. Important questions are, inter alia, where government should direct its investment and development initiatives to ensure sustainable and maximum impact, what kinds of spatial forms and arrangements are most conducive to the achievement of the objectives of democratic nation-building and social and economic inclusion and how government can capitalise on and facilitate consistent decision-making, moving beyond focusing mainly on integration and coordination procedures in order to establish processes and mechanisms to bring about strategic coordination, interaction and alignment.
- 6.8 The NSDP further argues that diverse and disparate spatial contexts suggests a policy approach which itself should be differentiated and conducive to the requirements of the different contexts. In the light of this, Mtubatuba, as an already developed town, with very scarce land resources and little or no wealth or jobs should be encouraged to, in terms of its spatial programmes identify land which can be developed in order to stimulate economic growth and attract certain levels of business into the area (which in fact is already happening, judging by the number of development applications received) and to apply for funds to address critical shortages which are curtailing not only the location of business into the area but also stopping residential development, where the current shortage of affordable housing is in excess of 500 units.
- 6.9 The achievement of sustainable human settlements and of robust local economies within the framework of sustainable development should flow from the consistent application of NSDP principles.
- 6.10 The KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Government has developed its own Provincial Growth and Development Strategy, which is closely aligned to both the Millennium Development Goals and national development goals. The PGDS is essentially a tool through which the provincial government can address the legacies of the apartheid space economy, promote sustainable development and ensure poverty eradication and employment creation. The key challenge the provincial government faces is to effectively align and harmonise the MDG's and PGDS and to harness and align the fiscal, financial and human resources towards eradicating poverty, creating employment and laying the foundations for accelerated economic growth.
- 6.11 Inequalities exist in the economy and there is a legacy of inequitable spatial development. This has had a negative impact on public sector investment as highlighted by the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP). This is evident also in the lopsided economic and social costs for poor communities in locations far from employment and other opportunities. The PGDS consequently provides a framework for public and private sector investment, indicating areas of opportunities and development priorities. It addresses key issues of implementation blockages whilst providing strategic direction. The PGDS implies a developmental approach to government which in turn implies a pro-active and facilitative approach to development and not one based on formulating and applying regulations and restrictions.

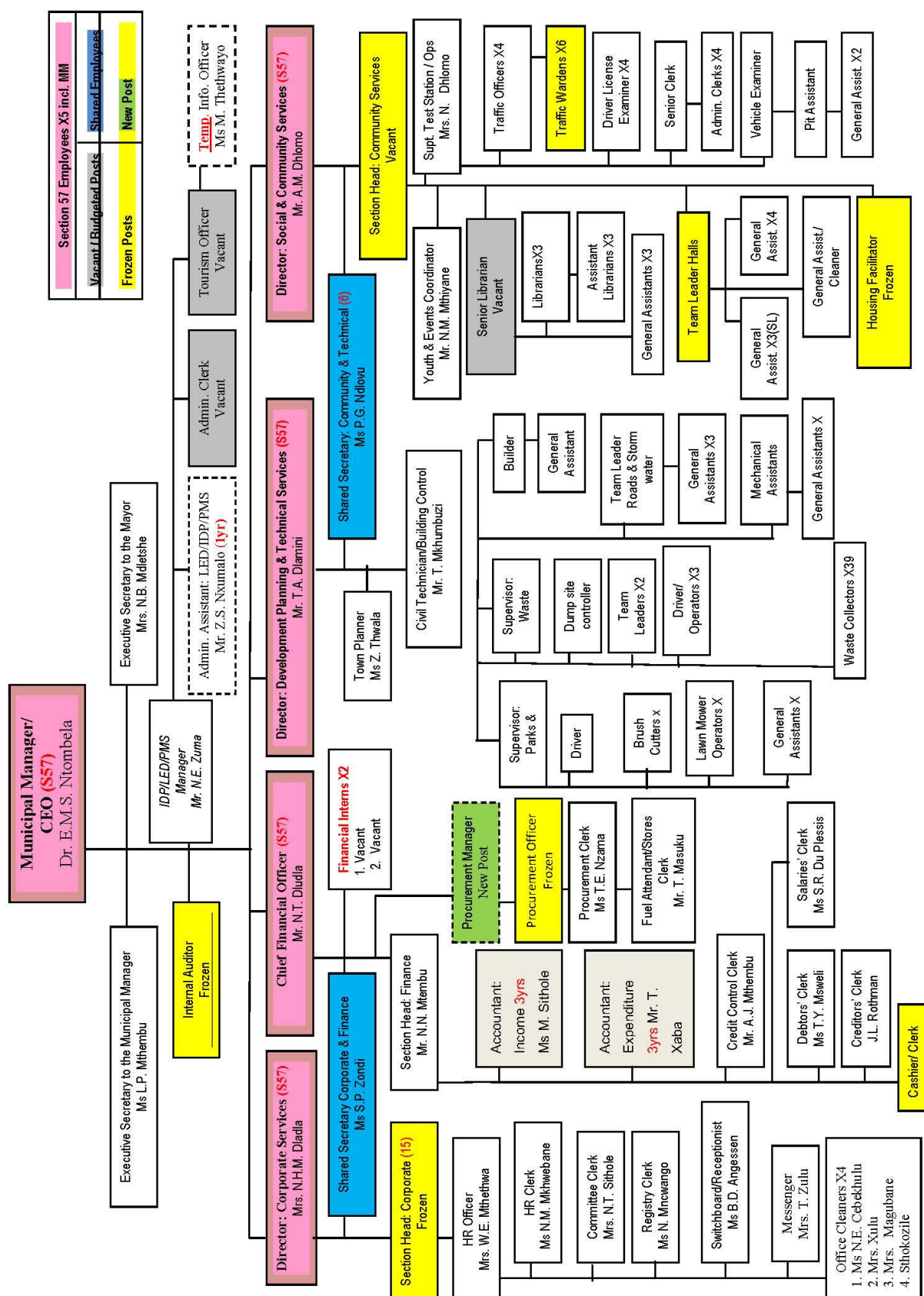
- 6.12 The KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Integrated Development Planning Management Plan (IDPMP) is an important source document, having set targets to local and district municipalities to be achieved, but this document has not yet been sourced sufficiently;

7.0 MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTATION TO BE FINALISED

- 7.1 The Mtubatuba Land Use Management Plan is in the final stages of preparation and will be advertised in April to lie for inspection and await comments from various stakeholders and role players during the 45-day advertisement period;
- 7.2 The Mtubatuba Land Use Scheme will be ready for advertisement in June 2009;
- 7.3 The Disaster Management Plan, which has to be updated and included fully in Section J;
- 7.4 Urgently required is a Transportation, Road, Access and Circulation Framework emanating from, and to provide an implementation framework for the IDP Spatial Development Framework, particularly for Mtubatuba's primary development node in terms of **PLAN 15C**, of the SDF; and
- 7.5 The first draft of the Strategic Housing Plan has been completed and needs to be fully aligned with the IDP and SDF.

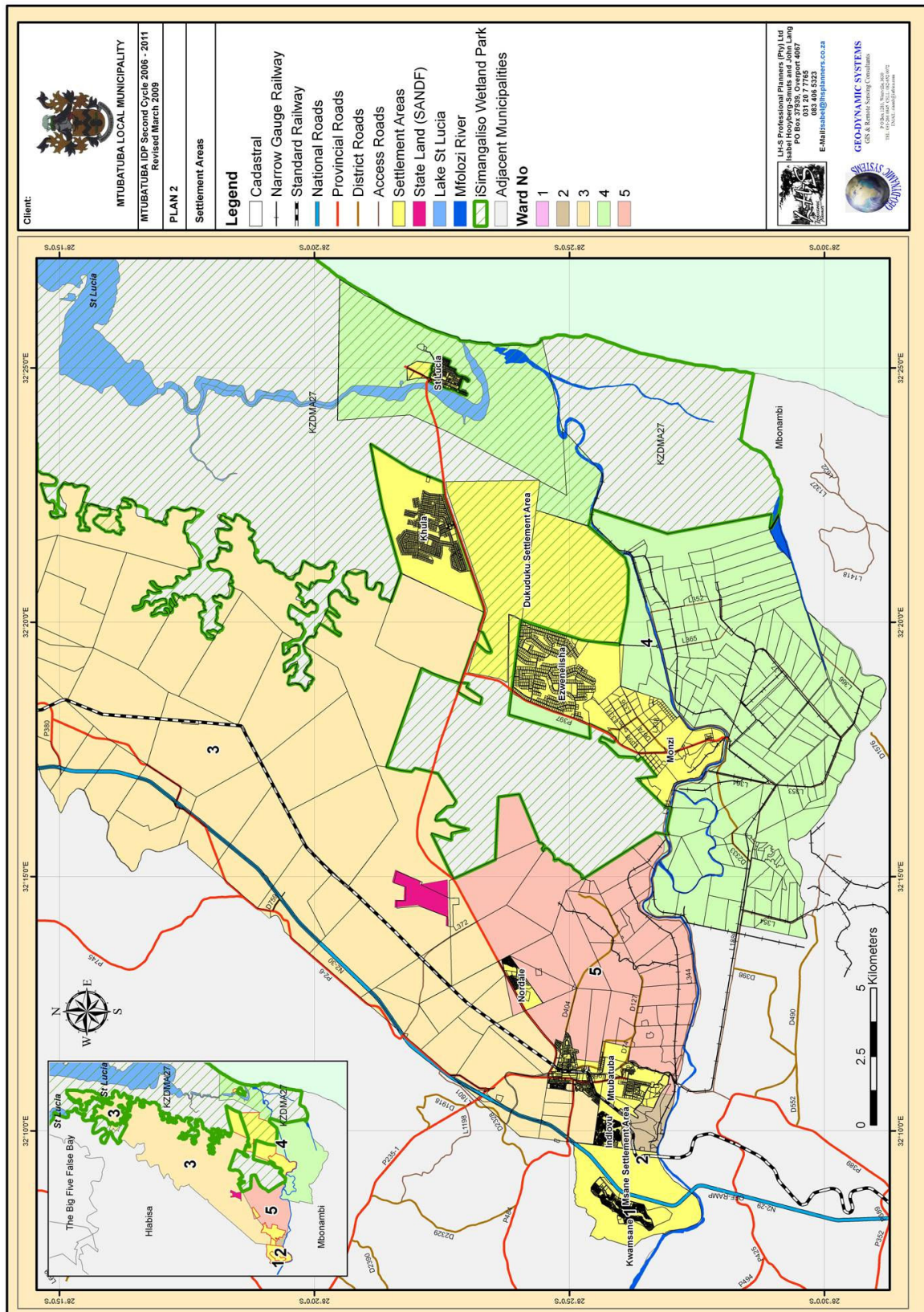
MTUBATUBA MUNICIPALITY: POWERS AND FUNCTIONS Umkhanyakude District Municipality and Local Municipalities		
DISTRICT MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS	SHARED FUNCTIONS DISTRICT AND LOCAL	LOCAL MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS
Potable Water Supply	Fire Fighting services	Air Pollution
Sanitation Services	Local Tourism	Building regulations (National Building Regulations)
Electricity Reticulation	Municipal Airports	Child Care Facilities
Municipal Health Services	Municipal Planning	Pontoons, Ferries, Jetties, Piers and Harbours
Regional Airport	Municipal Public Transport	Storm Water Management System In Built up areas
	Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoria	Trading regulations
	Markets	Beaches and Amusement Facilities
	Municipal Abattoirs	Billboards and the Display of advertisement in Public places
	Municipal Roads	Cleansing
	Refuse Removal, Refuse Dumps and Solid Waste	Control of Public Nuisances
		Facilities for the Accommodation, Care and Burial of Animals
		Fencing and Fences
		Licensing of Dogs
		Local amenities
		Local Sport Facilities
		Municipal Parks and Recreation
		Noise Pollution
		Pounds
		Public Places
		Street Trading
		Street Lighting
		Traffic and Parking

MTUBATUBA MUNICIPALITY CONSOLIDATED ORGANOGAM



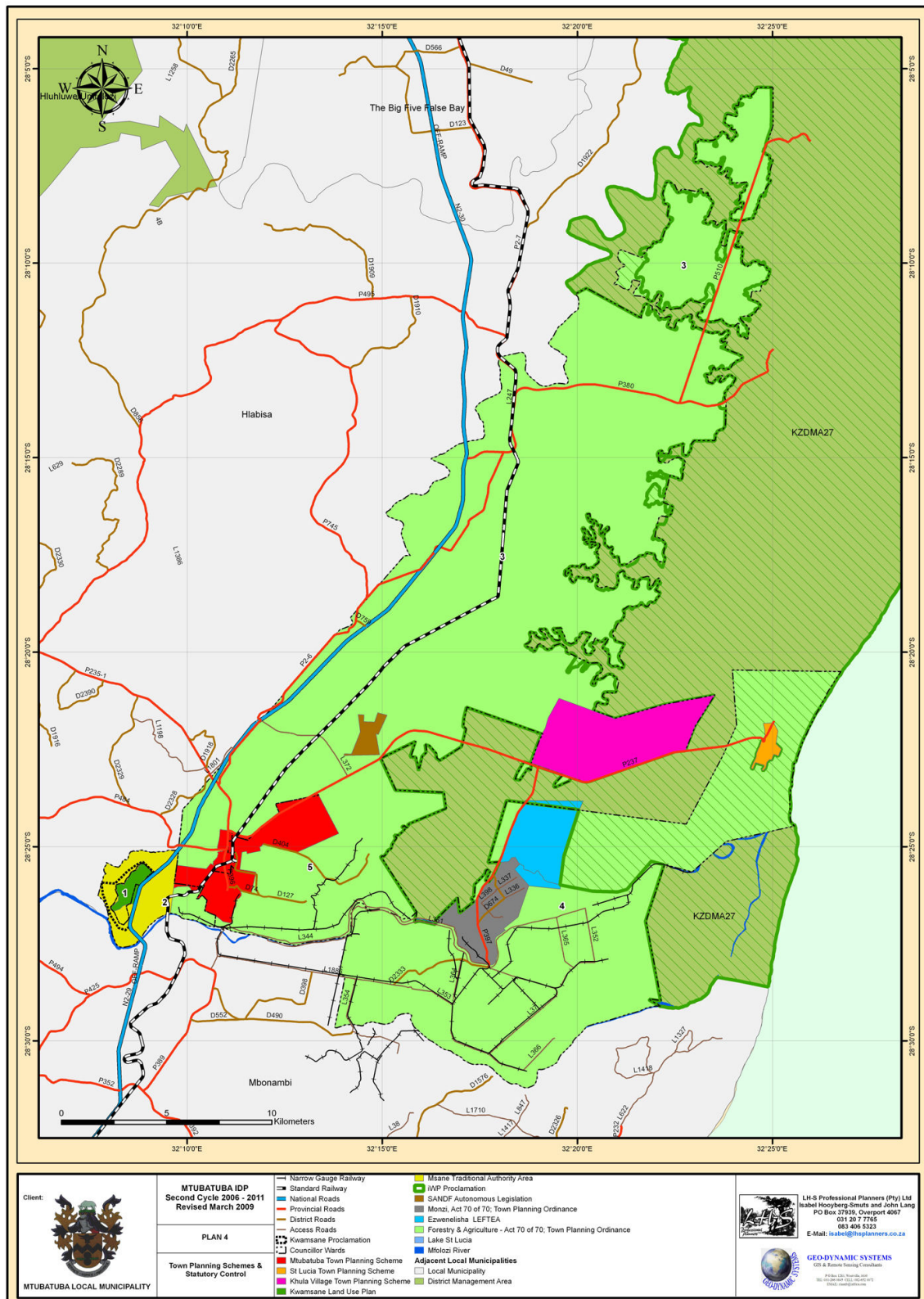
SUB-SECTION IX: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS: SUPPORTING PLANS TO SECTION B: PLANS 1 TO 11a

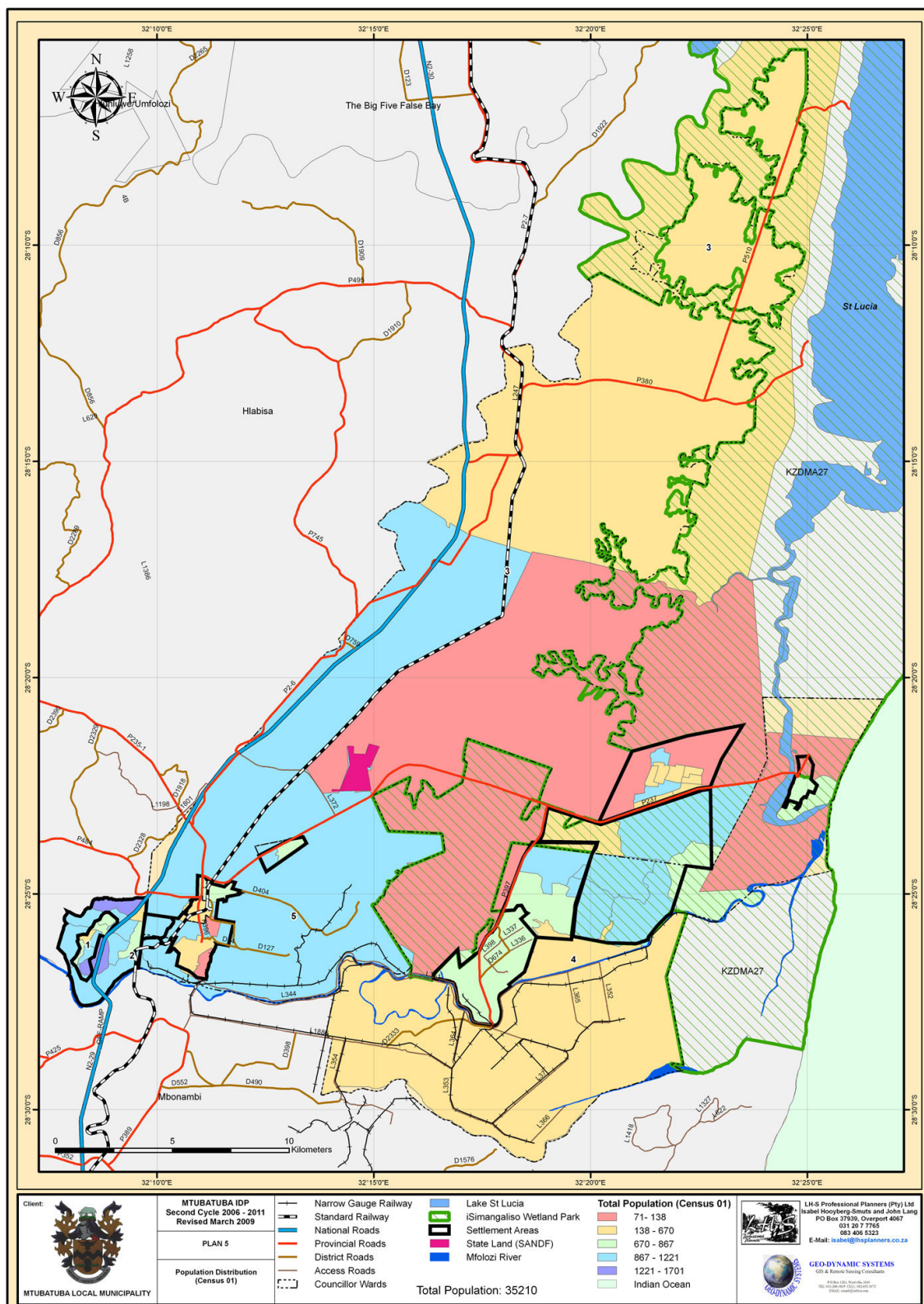
PLAN 1:	LOCALITY
PLAN 2:	EXISTING SETTLEMENT AREAS
PLAN 3:	MUNICIPAL, WARD AND ISIMANGALISO PARK
PLAN 4:	SCHEMES AND STATUTORY CONTROL (BEFORE THE FINALISATION OF THE LAND USE SCHEME FOR MTUBATUBA MUNICIPAL AREA)
PLAN 5:	POPULATION DISTRIBUTION (CENSUS 01)
PLAN 6:	INCOME DISTRIBUTION
PLAN 7:	SOCIAL FACILITIES
PLAN 8:	TRANSPORTATION
PLAN 9:	SURFACE WATER AND TOPOGRAPHY
PLAN 10:	ENVIRONMENTAL
PLAN 11:	TOURISM
PLAN 11a:	TOURISM FACILITIES SCHEDULE



SECTION B: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

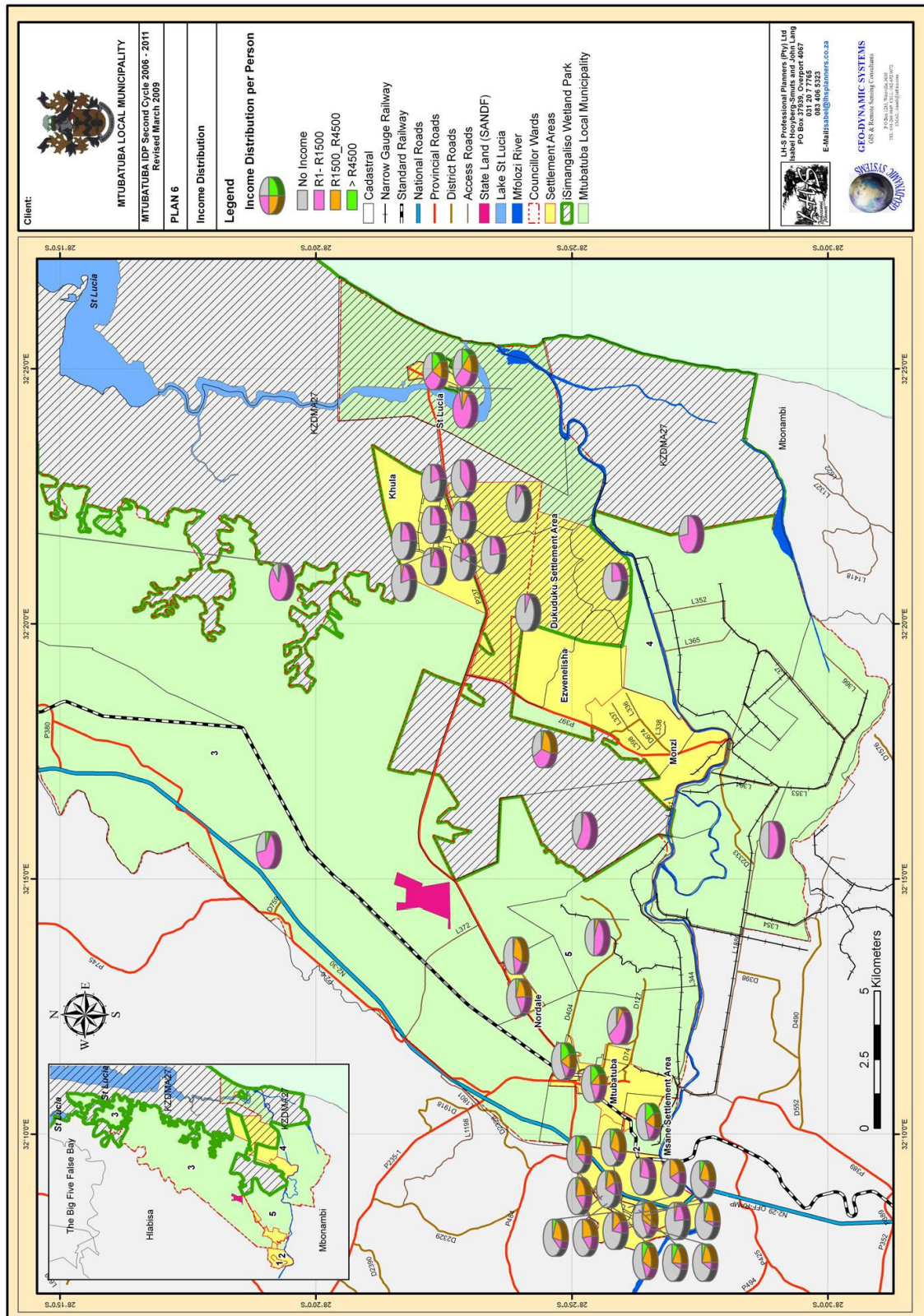
Prepared and facilitated by:
LH-S PROFESSIONAL PLANNERS



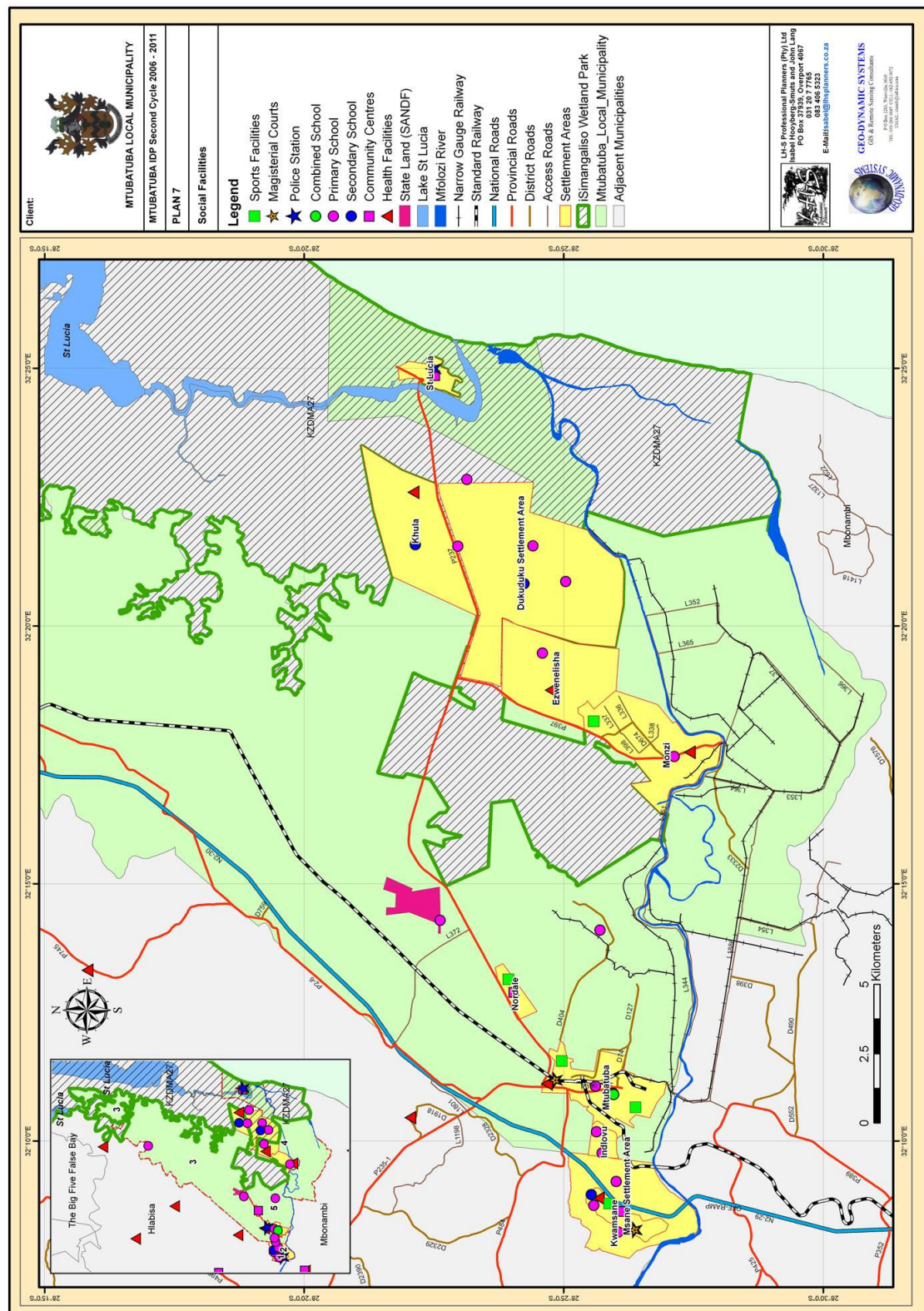


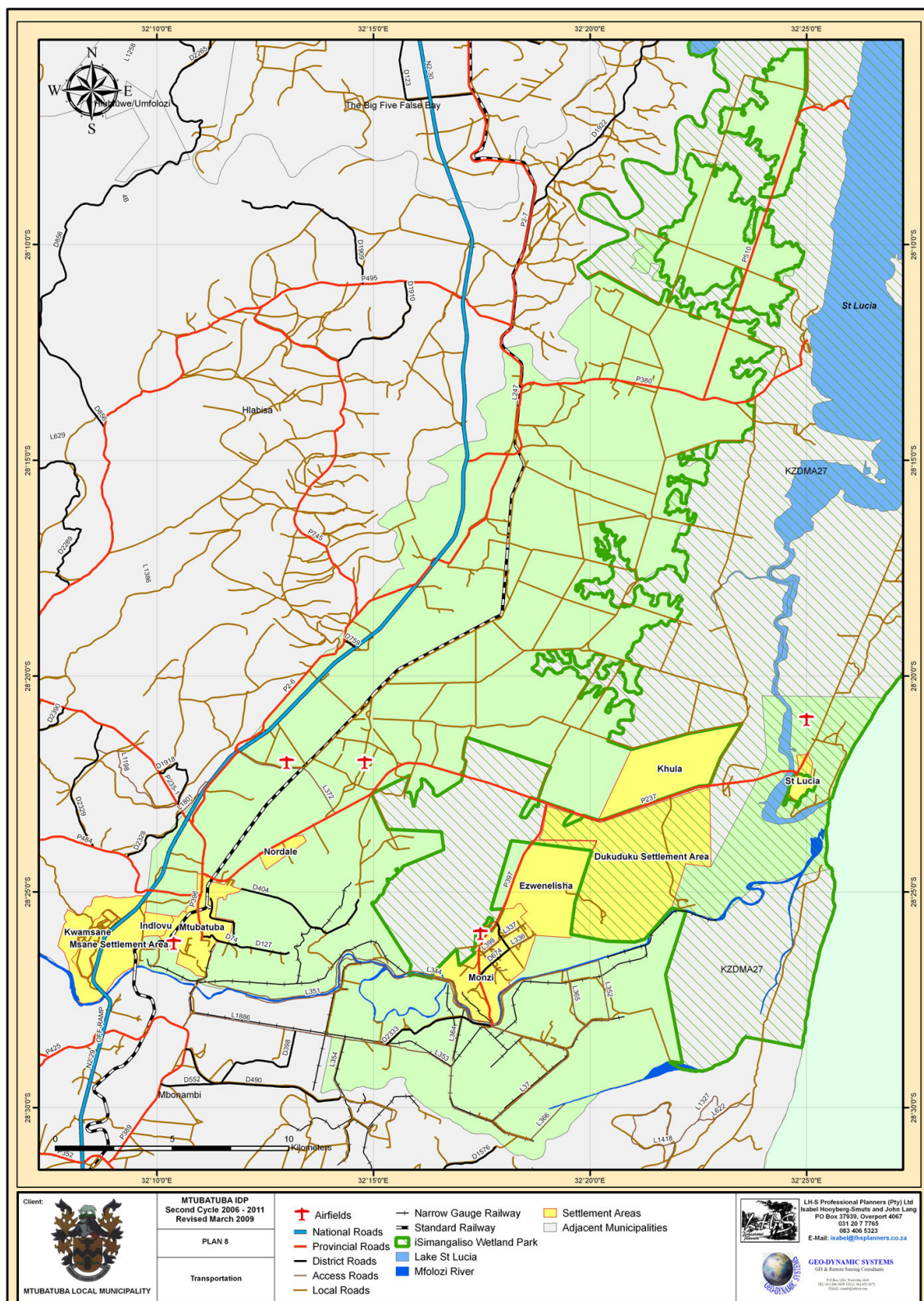
MTUBATUBA MUNICIPALITY
 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN: SECOND CYCLE 2006-2011
 SECOND REVIEW:
 SECTION B: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

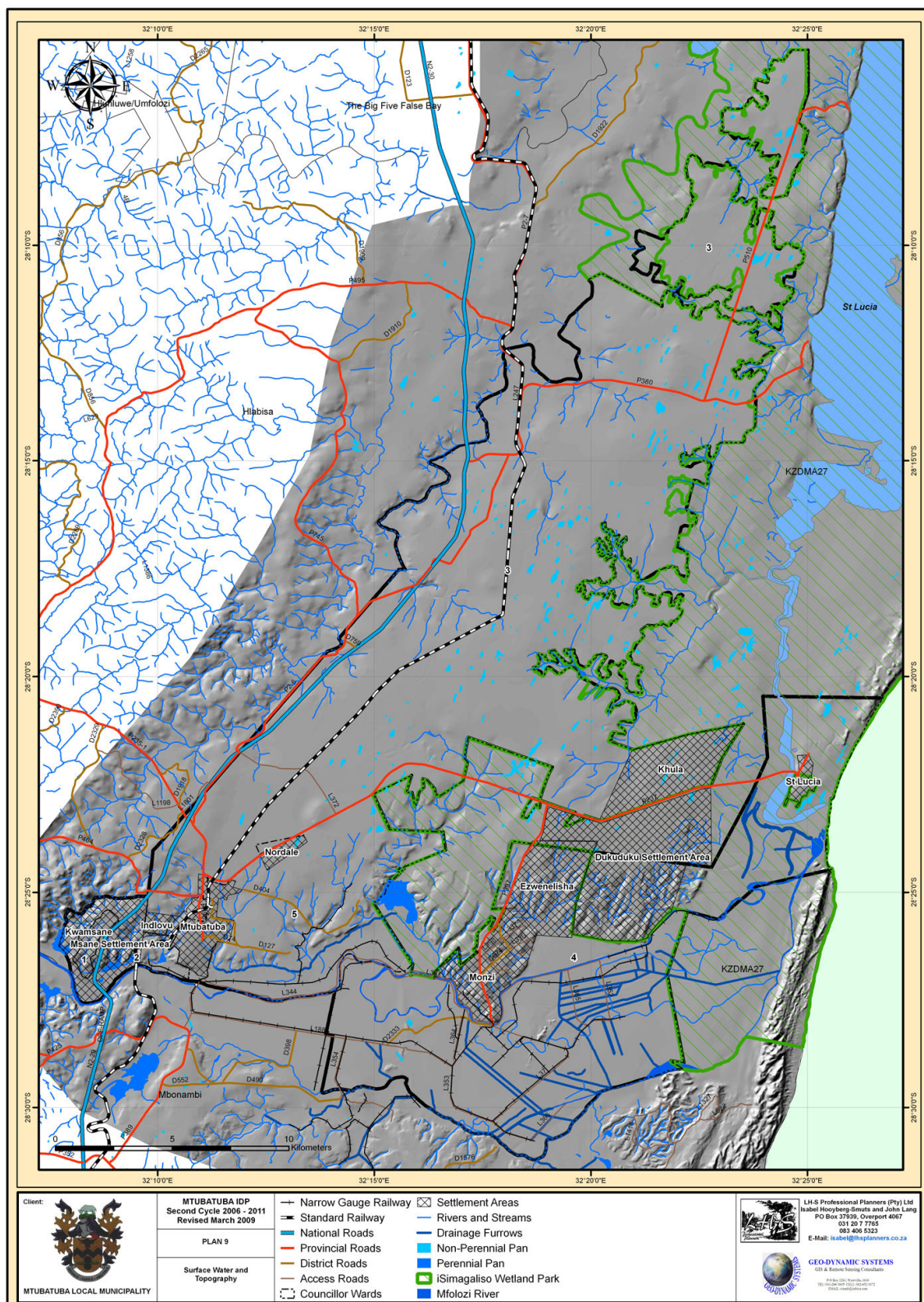
69

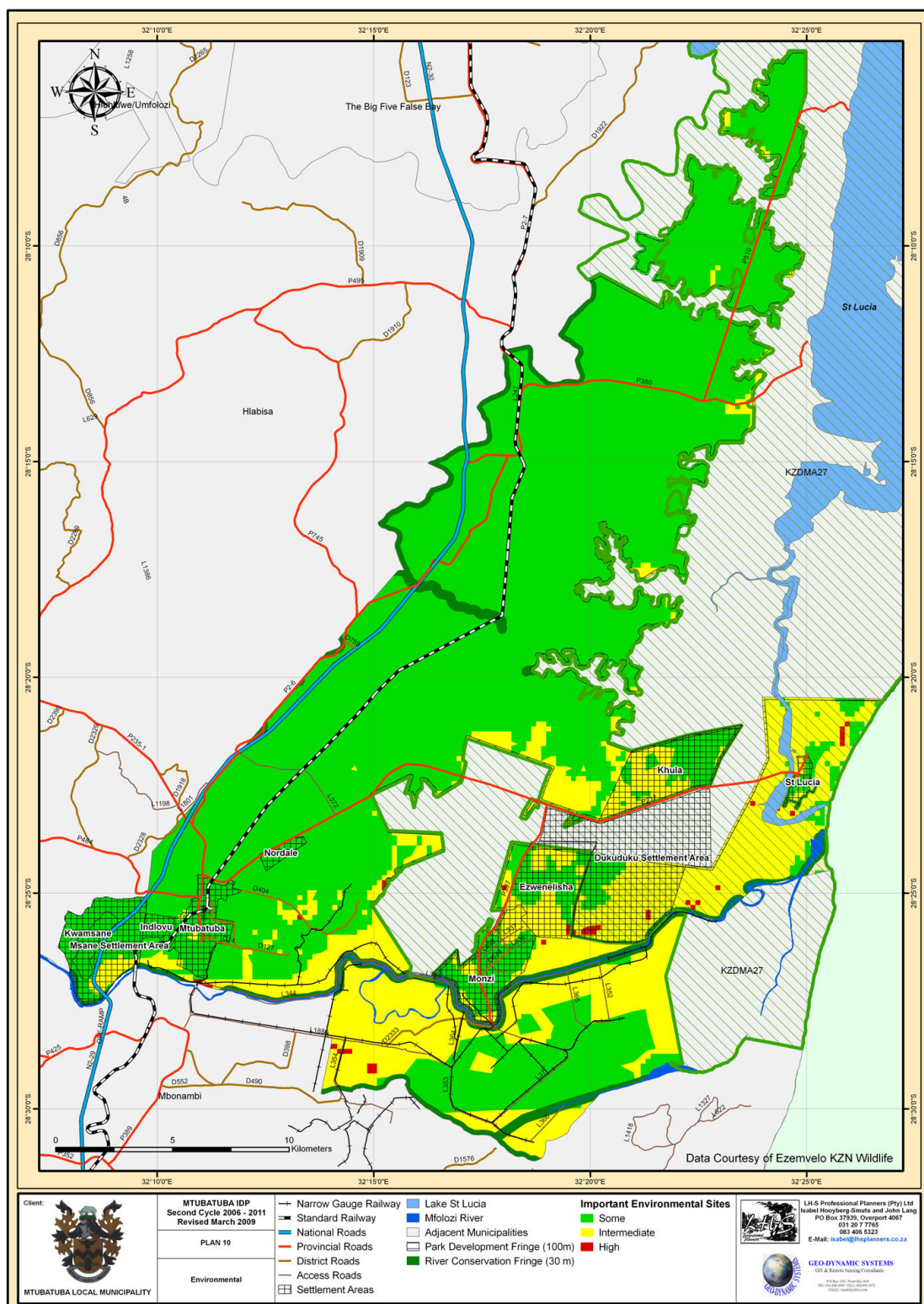


MTUBATUBA MUNICIPALITY
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN: SECOND CYCLE 2006-2011
SECOND REVIEW:
SECTION B: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS



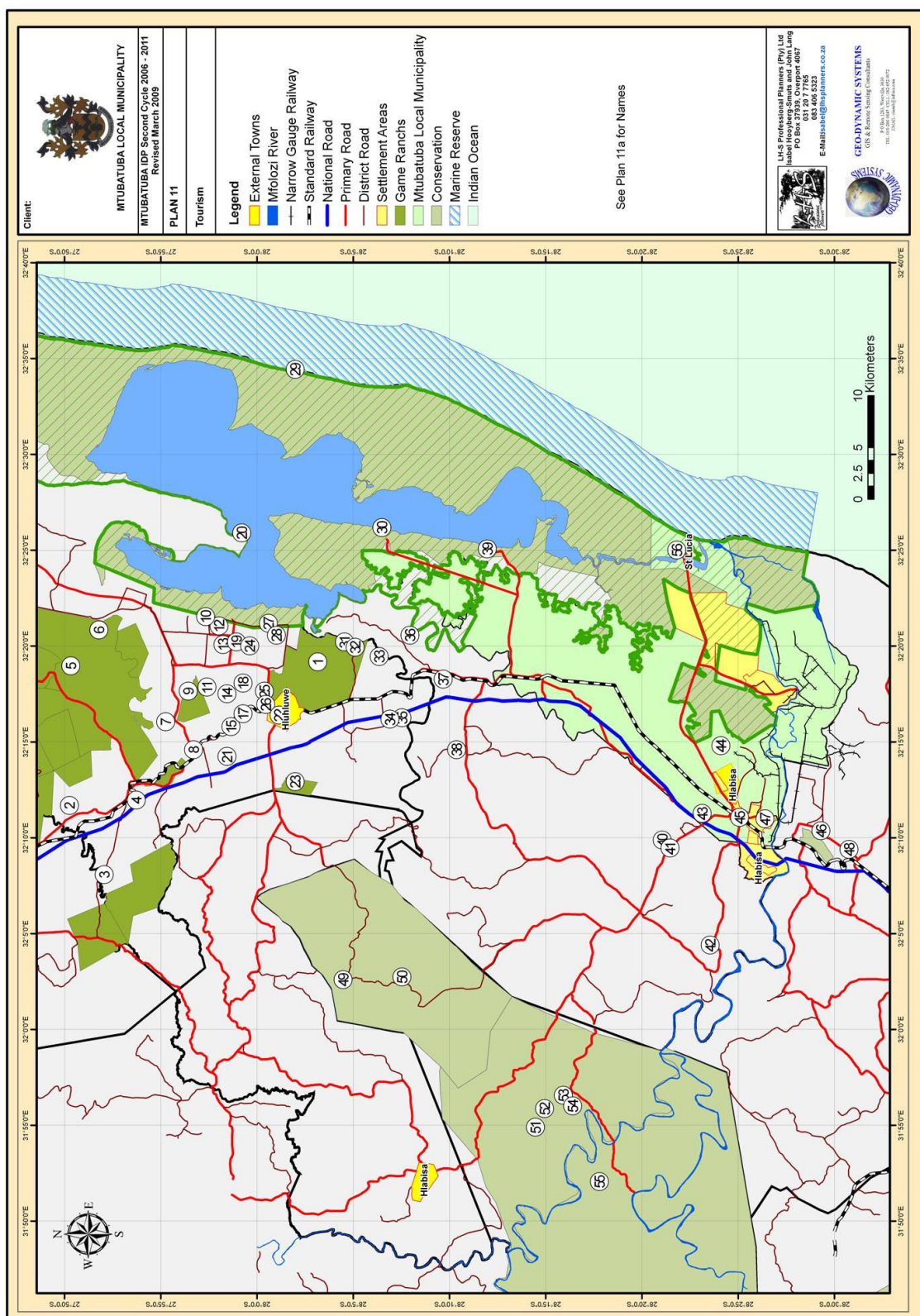









MTUBATUBA MUNICIPALITY
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN: SECOND CYCLE 2006-2011
SECOND REVIEW:
SECTION B: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

74



MTUBATUBA MUNICIPALITY
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN: SECOND CYCLE 2006-2011
SECOND REVIEW:
SECTION B: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

75

Client:			
		MTUBATUBA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY MTUBATUBA IDP Second Cycle 2006 - 2011 Revised March 2009	
		PLAN 11a	
		Tourism	
		See Plan 11 for Spatial Data	
		 	
		LH-S Professional Planners (Pty) Ltd Hebe Hooyers-Smit and John Lang PO Box 100, Port Alfred 6001 031 20 77765 083 406 5323 Email: lhsp@lhsp.co.za	
		GEODYNAMIC SYSTEMS GIS & Remote Sensing Consultants P.O. Box 120, Newville 4013 031 20 77765 Email: info@geodynamic.co.za	

NO	NAME	NO	NAME
1	BONAMANZI GAME PARK	56	WILLORENE
2	MHLOSINGA BUSH LODGE		
3	KUBE YINI PRIVATE GAME LODGE		
4	SUNGULWANE GAME RANCH		
5	PANATA RANCH		
6	MZIKI PAN		
7	PUMALANGA NATURE RESERVE		
8	SISALANA HOTEL		
9	LANDULA BUSH CAMP		
10	EHLATINI LODGE		
11	WATERPAN HAVEN		
12	LAKE VIEW LODGE SAFARIS		
13	SAND FOREST LODGE		
14	UNCLE JIM'S COTTAGE		
15	PHINDA FOREST LODGE		
16	PHINDA NYALA LODGE		
17	HLULUWE RIVER LODGE		
18	MAZURI LODGE		
19	EZULWINI GAME LODGE		
20	SOBENGU LODGE		
21	ZULU NYALA GAME LODGE		
22	HLULUWE INN		
23	ZULULAND TREE LODGE		
24	FAJAZA GAME PARK		
25	GAZEBO SAFARI LODGE		
26	SWEETWATERS COTTAGES		
27	PONDVIEW LODGE		
28	DRIFTERS ZULULAND INN		
29	CAPE VIDAL (NPB)		
30	FANIES ISLAND (NPB)		
31	DUMAZULU LODGE		
32	BUSHLANDS GAME LODGE		
33	KLEINBEGIN GUEST HOUSE		
34	ISINKWE GAME LODGE		
35	IZINKWE LODGE		
36	MALALA LODGE		
37	BUSHBABY LODGE		
38	BAYETE SAFARI LODGE		
39	CHARTERS CREEK (NPB)		
40	SUNSEEKER SAFARIS/EMDONENI LODGE		
41	EMDONENI LODGE		
42	MAKONA COUNTRY COTTAGE		
43	SUNDOWNER HOTEL		
44	MONZI CARAVAN PARK		
45	ITALA GUEST HOUSE		
46	LAKE ETEZA NATURE RESERVE		
47	THE WENDY HOUSE		
48	UMFOLOZI GUEST HOUSE		
49	HILLTOP CAMP (NPB)		
50	HLULUWE (MUNTULU) BUSH LODGE		
51	UMFOLOZI PARK COTTAGES		
52	UMFOLOZI PARK CHALET'S		
53	UMFOLOZI PARK REST HUTS		
54	MASIMBA CAMP (NPB)		
55	MPILA CAMP (NPB)		
56	ASPIDURA		

NO	NAME	NO	NAME
56	CORMARI HOLIDAY FLATS		
	CWEBENI HOLIDAY FLATS		
	FLAMINGO HOLIDAY FLATS		
	GRUNTER HOLIDAY FLATS		
	HORNBILL HOUSE		
	JOA-LIZE FLATS		
	KINGFISHER LODGE		
	LA DOCAVITA		
	LA ROCHELLE TIMESHARE RESORT		
	LAI-LA LOG CABINS		
	LAKE VIEW CABANAS		
	LALAPANZI LODGE		
	MANZINI CHALET'S SHARK BLOCK		
	MAPUTALAND GUEST HOUSE		
	NAMIB HOLIDAY FLATS		
	PELIKAAN RUSOORD		
	PERNA PERNA HOLIDAY FLATS		
	SANDY PLACE		
	SANTA LUCIA LODGE		
	SAYMERE LODGE		
	SEA SANDS GARDEN COTTAGES		
	SEEMEEU FLATS		
	SHONALANGA HOLIDAY FLATS		
	ST LUCIA ESTUARY - EDEN CAMP (NPB)		
	ST LUCIA ESTUARY - IPIHWA CAMP (NPB)		
	ST LUCIA ESTUARY - SUGARLOAF (NPB)		
	ST LUCIA HOLIDAY FLATS		
	ST LUCIA WILDS		
	STOKIESDRAAI HOLIDAY FLATS		
	STYWE LYNE RESORT		
	THE BOMA HOTEL AND CABANAS		
	THE BRIDGE HOLIDAY FLATS		
	THE DUNES HOLIDAY FLATS		
	THE ESTUARY		
	THE NAMIB		
	TIGHT LINES REST CAMP		
	TRAVEL LODGE & CARAVAN PARK		
	UITSPAN HOLIDAY RESORT		
	VILLA MIA		